

USSR Offers A-Bomb Count

See Page 2

**10,000 at Rally
Hail Davis, Winter**

Daily Worker

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DENNIS BEGINS ADDRESS TO JURY

Crockett, in Moving Speech, Calls CP the 'Conscience of America'

**Wallace
Calls Vote
For Marc
Vote for
Peace**

—See Page 2

Did You

REGISTER?

IF NOT

**REGISTER
TODAY**

5-10:30 P.M.

MARCANTONIO REGISTERS EARLY



REP. VITO MARCANTONIO, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, was among the first to register. He is shown at the polling place in the public school on 115th Street between Lexington and 3rd Avenues. He urged all voters to register early. Registration ends Saturday.

By Harry Raymond

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, late yesterday afternoon began the final defense address to the jury in the Foley Square heresy trial. The indictment against the national Communist leaders, Dennis declared, was "Nazi-like" and was aimed at establishing thought control in America.

Acting as his own attorney, Dennis walked up to the rail of the jury box at 4 p.m. shortly after attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., leading Negro lawyer from Detroit, concluded a brilliant plea to the jury in which he declared that it was not the Communists but the lynchers of Negroes and the perpetrators of Peekskill who were acting to overthrow the U. S. Constitution and government by force and violence.

Crockett, who is not a Communist, called the Communist Party the "conscience of America."

"You cannot outlaw a conscience," he said.

Dennis began his address by asserting that the nine-month-old trial was "historic" not only because it involves the leaders of the Communist Party, "but because it involves a political party based on scientific socialism."

"It involves the First Amendment to the Constitution,"

(Continued on Page 11)



DENNIS

LABOR'S VOTE: Will It Pay Off in Your Pay Check?

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Soviets Offer A-Bomb Count; Challenge U.S. To Do Likewise

By Joseph Starobin

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 11.—The Soviet Union today offered to give the United Nations full information on its atomic bomb, and challenged the United States to do likewise, as the Soviet delegate, Jacob Malik, urged the Security Council to get down to brass tacks on the whole subject of atomic and general disarmament.

At the close of the meeting Malik proposed a formal resolution: "The Security Council recognizes that it is essential that information should be submitted by the states on conventional armaments as well as atomic weapons."

This formal challenge eliminated any doubt that the Soviet Union was in fact offering atomic information to the U. N. and had thus made a new move to break the deadlock.

The dramatic Soviet demand that the UN proceed to "practical measures to prohibit atomic weapons and regulate all armaments" came in response to a French proposal, backed by Warren Austin of the United States, which would tell the current General Assembly that nothing more can be done by its Committee on Conventional Armaments.

ASKS CENSUS

Malik insisted that such a move was intended "to bury once and for all the previous decisions of the General Assembly." He proposed, on the contrary, that the great powers submit a census of all types of armament, including atomic weapons, so that practical steps can be taken for ending the armaments race.

In order to prevent council approval of the resolution, which would have ratified the existence of the deadlock, the Soviet dele-

gate vetoed the committee report, and was supported by D. Z. Manuilsky, of the Ukraine. All other nine members, led by the United States, voted to accept the deadlock. In a second vote, which would simply pass information to the General Assembly, the two Soviet spokesmen abstained.

After Malik finished an extended review of how the deadlock in the conventional armaments committee came about, during which he reaffirmed the Soviet desire for linking atomic and conventional armaments and banning both, the British delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, taunted him for not making concessions to the so-called majority viewpoint. The Argentine, Jose Antonio Arce, insisted that the USSR was not "putting its cards on the table."

This gave Malik the chance to make himself very plain.

He asked Cadogan to recall "how many practical proposals the Soviet Union had made already," all rejected by the United States and Britain, and then again urged that the council advise the General Assembly to "pass immediately to practical proposals."

Turning to Arce, who had gotten quite excited about Malik's previous use of the phrase "servile majority" which had backed the US-British sabotage of disarmament, Malik said he had not mentioned Argentina by name, and the Argentine should heed the old proverb about "not speaking when not spoken to."

"It is the Soviet Union which has placed its cards on the table," said Malik, "and wishes to play an honest game."

At this point, the Soviet delegate called on the United States and Britain to give "information" to the United Nations on how many atomic bombs they have as well as list their other types of weapons. He indicated the Soviet Union's readiness to do the same.

This constituted the new Soviet contribution toward breaking the stalemate on this score, the USSR vetoed the resolution which would have confirmed the stalemate.

"Some delegations do not want to give data on atomic weapons," Malik continued. "We shall see

Strikebreaker Moch In Bid to Be Premier

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Jules Moch, socialist strike-breaker, accepted nomination as premier tonight.

He informed president Vincent Auriol early tonight he would try to form a government to replace that of former premier Henri Queuille, which fell six days ago over labor's demands for higher wages.

MURRAY OPENS TOUR OF STEEL DISTRICTS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 11.—A crowd of 25,000 steel workers and their families streamed into Wick Park today to hear Philip Murray, president of the CIO steel union, declare that the steel corporations had sought a strike in the industry from the opening of the negotiations.

Opening of a tour throughout

the steel centers, Murray declared: "The issue is the non-contributory insurance and pension plan." There was no mention of a renewal of wage demands.

Introductory remarks were given by Mayor Charles P. Henderson, Republican and a close friend of the steel industry, who is being opposed by the union for reelection.

Wallace Calls Vote for Marc A Vote for Peace

Henry A. Wallace, Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in 1948, yesterday entered the mayoralty campaign here with a broadcast endorsement of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, declaring that a vote for Marcantonio was a vote for peace.

Speaking over WJZ, the former Vice President declared that the New York election was of "worldwide significance." The entire world, he said, would watch the city's poll "as a test of the foreign policy of the U. S."

Wallace lauded Marcantonio as "a man who has remained true to the (Fiorello) LaGuardia principles" and who is "in the front lines warning and fighting against the rise of a new fascism."

"Only last week he introduced a resolution in Congress demanding an investigation of the forces making for the rebirth of Nazism in Germany," said Wallace.

He charged that the Truman policy was resulting in anti-Semitism being revived in Germany.

ATTACKS LIBERALS

Attacking the "self-styled liberals" who "deplore it but do nothing about it," Wallace charged that their support of the foreign policy of Truman caused them to hail "every victory for the Nazis in Austria and Western Germany . . . as a victory for our side." In an oblique reference to the N. Y. Post, Wallace pointed to its contradictory policy of exposing the rise of Nazism and anti-Semitism in Germany, while supporting the foreign policy which caused this development.

Wallace traced the political policies of both LaGuardia and Marcantonio both on foreign and domestic issues and declared that "Marcantonio brings to the job of Mayor the same qualification as LaGuardia." LaGuardia, he said,

"knew the score" and was "prepared to battle for one world united on the basis of humanity and not divided by fear and the atom bomb." He attacked the "so-called liberals who think they can travel the path of reaction in foreign policy and still keep to the path of liberalism at home."

"Where is that foreign policy ultimately leading up to?" asked Wallace. "Embittered by the fight now going on between the armed services, an American Admiral told the blunt truth. Admiral Radford, head of the Pacific Fleet, revealed in sworn testimony, that the Administration's military strategy is based upon a war of atom bomb annihilation against civilian populations."

"And this is the foreign policy which the so-called liberals support. It was Admiral Radford, not a liberal, who said that even a victory in such a war would make a decent peace in a devastated world impossible. It was he and not a liberal who added that when the American people learn the brutal fact of our military strategy they will repudiate it."

OUTLAW BOMB

Turning to the problem of the atom bomb, which he said "is not easy," Wallace reiterated his demand for destruction of atom bomb stockpiles as the only way to relieve fear of an atomic war. However, he added, failing that, he advocated a United Nations declaration outlawing bomb and outlawing any nation which used it.

"Perhaps in the final analysis the aroused conscience of mankind is more powerful than any system of inspection — or even the bomb itself."

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Ross Challenges Morris To Rebuke Dulles' Bigotry

Paul L. Ross, American Labor Party candidate for Comptroller, yesterday denounced John Foster Dulles, Republican candidate for Senate, for his "appeal to racial bigotry" and challenged Newbold Morris, Republican-Liberal candidate for Mayor to repudiate his GOP colleague.

Speaking at a noon hour rally in the garment center at W. 36 St. and Eighth Ave., Ross called Morris an "every-four-year liberal," who played ball with reactionaries between municipal elections. Morris, he said, was "in a dither about the senatorial race," because he cannot avoid endorsing Dulles, despite the financier's anti-Semitic and anti-Negro campaign speeches.

Dulles, charged Ross, had opened his campaign on the high note of intolerance and bigotry" with an "attempt to inflame passion and incite racial animosity."

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP candidate for Mayor, yesterday charged Mayor O'Dwyer with "lying about the five-cent fare" and with "deliberately suppressing a financial report that proves the concealment of at least \$54,000,000 of city income for the fiscal year of 1948-49." Speaking to a meeting of ALP campaign workers, Marcantonio attacked the Mayor for trying "to perpetuate the lie that the increased subway funds are being used for hospitals."

Challenging the Mayor to release the report, which he said had been prepared by Comptroller Lazarus Joseph's office, Marcantonio declared that the Mayor's action in lying about the hospitals



ROSS

was "the most contemptible thing that any public official can do in order to put over a high-handed swindle."

BASED ON RECORD

Ross stated that Dulles' anti-Semitic and anti-Negro speeches "came as no shock" because of the Republican capitalist's record of dealing with Hitler and the Nazis.

"It came as no shock because we remember that Dulles was head of the law firm that represented the agents of the German steel

trust," said Ross. "It came as no shock because we remember that Dulles appeared on the list of the financial backers of the America First Committee."

"It is not unexpected from a Dulles who personally argued Franco's case in a suit against the U. S. Government and who declared publicly in March of 1939 that: 'Only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplate war upon us.'

"We have challenged you, Mr. Morris to repudiate Dulles. But you can't repudiate Dulles without repudiating the men who put up the money for your fine speeches. You can't repudiate Dulles any more than you could repudiate Dewey in 1944, when he made a similar bigoted attack on Sidney Hillman, one of President Roosevelt's supporters, in order to fan the flames of intolerance. You didn't repudiate Dewey in 1944 and you won't repudiate Dulles in 1949."

A women's luncheon in honor of Mrs. Mary Angie Dickerson, ALP candidate for State Senate in the 26th district, Bronx, yesterday was attended by 275 persons. Mrs. Paul Robeson was the guest speaker. She declared that to elect Mrs. Dickerson, breaking the sil-

Continued on Page 6

He Tells Jury of Communist Fight for Negro Rights

By Joseph North

Listening to George Crockett's summation yesterday in Courtroom 110 at Foley Square proved an unforgettable experience and I have no doubt that his words will march into the future. They bore the quality that marks a speech as eternal and you knew it after a matter of minutes in that hushed court.

His arguments had the cutting edge of unassailable logic, but it wasn't that. Nor was it his simple, straightforward eloquence. It was not, in short, because he is a lawyer of eminence.

His quiet words had all the excitement of a trumpet blast, for they were not the words of one man alone. You felt, as he spoke, that fourteen million Americans were speaking — the Americans

whose skin chances to be of darker pigmentation than the rest: the Negro people.

And he spoke on behalf of all whites who regard fascism as a bestial matter and lynching as "more than a grievance."

Here is a man who is no Communist, as everybody knows and as he told the jury. He had, a few months before the indictments, debated one of the defendants, Carl Winter, on a public platform in Detroit. Many aspects of socialism, he said, cannot win his acceptance. But a few things struck him that refused to be downed, that spoke to his conscience, appealed to his own experience. These men are indicted for holding ideas, he, had said to himself.

IDEAS ON TRIAL

Books, ideas, are on trial. "We may not agree with these theories, these predictions," but this is not the issue. The issue, in these

"troubled times" is the matter of freedom which is "everybody's business, which is indivisible."

This he knew in a way that is ineradicable, for he spoke as a Negro as well as an eminent attorney. And he told the jury what he had learned since he became a member of the defense counsel.

He had learned that Communists are the only Party in America who practices what they preach.

The party's unity of theory and practice is undeniable. He told of the deep pride which Negroes feel in Benjamin J. Davis, the first Negro to sit in the council of the world's greatest city. He spoke of the pride they feel in a man like Henry Winston, organizational director of his party, grandson of a slave. He asked a question of those who charge that the Communists "use" the Negro — a term, which, he said, is an insult to the

Negro people of our nation — he asked them where is the organization director of the Republican Party who is a Negro? Of the Democratic Party who is a Negro?

GOVT BIAS, TOO

The Government prosecutor may, he said, drag this charge out in his summation. "Where" he asked, "is a Negro at the prosecution table?" Where is a Negro government attorney here?

Prosecutor McGahey started at the ceiling; Judge Medina's face was a mask.

He indicated that nobody could regard it as accidental that he, a Negro attorney, is defending two white men, in federal court here, something unprecedented in legal annals. Nor is it an accident that these two are Communists — Jack Stachel, Carl Winter.

He spoke of the work the Communists did at Scottsboro, in the Herndon case, in its thirty-year

crusade for Negro rights, for Negro liberation.

These are facts, and "these ARE central" to the issue before the jury. The prosecution has sought to pinpoint the issue to a few torn quotations from Marxist classics, to a few stray hearsay words of paid informers. Judge Medina has moaned "Must I hear that word Jimcrow again?"

But, Crockett said, the Negro issue IS central to the work, to the program, to the books, to the thoughts, of Communists. And central to the indictments.

For these reasons the 12 are on trial, dragged to the dock by a Government which spends millions to ferret out a decade-old automobile license of Ben Davis, or a discrepancy of dates in Henry Winston's birth certificate.

But it can not, has not ever, been able to indict one lynch.

DEMAND JUSTICE FOR '12' AT JUSTICE DEPARTMENT



Fifty-two prominent Americans stand before the Justice Department Building in Washington, D. C., where they demanded the quashing of the indictments against the 12 Communist leaders. Assistant Attorney General Alex Campbell agreed to see only 19 of the group, organized by the Non-Partisan Committee for the Rights of the 12 Communists.

Howard Fast presented a statement in behalf of the 52 and also the names of 750 individuals supporting the appeal. He gave Campbell an extract of the trial record showing Judge

Medina's repeated misconduct. Fast introduced Paul Robeson (center, above), as the first speaker of the delegation. At this point, William Patterson, leader of the national Civil Rights Congress, asked that the rest of the delegation be permitted to attend. Campbell reluctantly conceded.

The delegation included O. John Rogge, Ben Gold, James Durkin, Bishop Pulliam, Samuel M. Goodman, Rev. Donald Lothrop, Milo Mamula, Dorothy Cole, Harry Reich and others.

Winter Out of Jail, Asks '3' Be Freed

Carl Winter, Michigan Communist leader, on trial at Foley Square, was released yesterday after serving a month's sentence in federal prison here on "contempt" charges.

His first words upon reaching Courtroom 110 were a demand that the other Communist leaders still in prison be freed promptly. They are Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Communist Party; Gus Hall, Ohio leader, and Gilbert Green, Illinois state head.

"The judge sentenced them for the trial's duration," Winter said, "and there is no sensible reason why they are not out now, since the defense finished its case." The judge has refused to honor the demands of thousands throughout the country that the three men be released from the West Street federal prison.

Requests for their release continue to come to the judge's chambers, declaring that Medina's sheer vindictiveness is the only thing that is keeping the three in prison.



WINTER

UE Asks Joint CIO Pay Drive

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Expressing its full support to the steel workers and coal miners out on strike, the executive board of District 4, CIO United Electrical Workers, today renewed its call to CIO president Philip Murray to convene "an immediate conference of all CIO unions to establish a joint campaign for wage increases, pensions and insurance."

District 4 executive board represents more than 50 UE locals in the metropolitan area, with 70,000 members.

The board pointed out that "the steel workers, like UE workers in the big chain companies and elsewhere, are fighting against the refusal of industry to meet their needs for higher wages

Secret Report On Bombing USSR Bared

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The joint chiefs of staff recently compiled a report on the possibility, as well as the difficulties, of bombing Soviet cities, it was revealed today during Congressional hearings on the Navy-Air Force row.

Rear Admiral Ralph A. Ofstie, member of the military liaison committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, called this secret report to the attention of members of the House Armed Services Committee in his testimony this morning.

a war cannot be "quick, cheap and easy." Admiral Ofstie testified today that this fallacious idea has led to "a kind of bomb-rattling jingoism."

Four high Naval officers testified today, and several more are scheduled to take the witness stand tonight in the power struggle between Navy and Air Force brass.

Their testimony in open session has—shockingly to some—revealed the complete preoccupation of the top rank of the military with war against the Soviet Union.

FORMER ALLY

Sometimes they avoid mentioning the Soviet Union, and speak of a "potential enemy" or of "a former ally not now a signer of the Atlantic Pact." More often, however, they frankly and callously discuss the most destructive weapons in the world's history on the basis of which will prove most effective in atomic war against the USSR.

For the present, chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga) says, the committee is hearing the Navy's side. It will determine whether there is justification in the Admirals' contention that under Defense Secretary Louis Johnson, the Army and Air Force are getting an undue share of the military budget. Later, he said, Johnson and Air Force officials will have a chance to present their case.

THE MILITARY MIND

An amazing byproduct of the row has been to let the public catch an intimate glimpse of the military mind. This has already established that the brass have gone far, very far, in planning an anti-Soviet war. Among the other byproducts:

1. Expert testimony that such

2. Exposure of the Pentagon's plans for mass area atomic bombing of civilians in the USSR. This concept of "strategic bombing" was denounced by the Navy as incapable of winning a war and as "immoral." The Navy prefers "tactical" utilization of planes, that is, in support of ground troops.

3. Charges that the B-36, upon which the Air Force is spending several billion dollars, would not be able to elude Soviet interceptors and therefore could not successfully bomb the cities of the USSR.

SOVIET POLICY

4. Recognition by Navy officers that the USSR has consistently refrained from bombing civilians, and used its air power only against enemy troops.

5. Acknowledgement that the USSR has highly effective fighter planes and bombers, modern radar, and guided missiles which could be used with great effect against American bombers engaged in atombombing Soviet cities.

These were highlights in testimony given by Ofstie and by Brig. Gen. Vernon McGee of the Marine Corps, Capt. John H. Sides, deputy assistant chief of naval operations in charge of guided missiles, and Commander Eugene Tatton of Navy Ordnance.

DELUSION

Ofstie assailed the "idea that it is within our power to inflict maximum damage upon the enemy in a short time without serious risk to ourselves." He said it "creates

Continued on Page 6

300,000 Hail German Republic

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The founding of the new German people's republic was celebrated by a huge rally of 300,000 who cheered the election of Wilhelm Pieck as first president of the republic.

The two houses of the new legislature met together for the first time at 4:20 p. m. to elect Pieck by unanimous acclamation. He is 73.

Reinhold Lobedanz, 69, Christ-

Hear Marcantonio

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, will speak in Bensonhurst Thursday, Oct. 13, at 8:30 p.m. The meeting, under the auspices of the ALP, will be held at the Imperial Mansion, 1057-78th St., Brooklyn. Admission is free.

ian Democrat was elected president of the upper house.

Hundreds of thousands crowded along Unter Den Linden Boulevard, hailing their new president and the new republic.

They cheered Pieck's promise "to strengthen the democratic order" in Germany and extinguish the enemies of democracy.

Hundreds of blazing torches lighted the night. Huge floodlights played in the sky. Fireworks and Roman candles soared into the air and broke above the ruins of the city.

Otto Grotewohl was unanimously elected Minister-President (Prime Minister) of the republic by the lower house (Volkstag) Friday.

The Soviet Union announced

that a Soviet commission will be set up in East Germany.

The Soviet Union declared the new republic is the only legal German government under the Potsdam agreement.

The statement outlining Soviet policy was read by Johannes Dieckmann, President of the legislature.

Some 2,000 persons jammed into the auditorium of Herman Goering's old Air Ministry to see the white-haired Pieck sworn in as President.

"I swear I will devote my efforts to the welfare of the German people. I swear I will observe the constitution and laws of the republic and administer justice to everyone."

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

THE WHITE HOUSE has issued a "box score" of the President's legislative program at this session and hailed it as a "remarkable achievement." Yes, struck out the Civil Rights program and stole bases all over the world.

LABOR'S VOTE: Will It Pay Off in Your Pay Check?

Union Tells Why It's for Davis

By Max Gordon

"While we were trying to organize the union, somebody said one day, 'go see Ben Davis,' because we were having some troubles. And Ben came out in the streets, and he made speeches for us, and he helped us in every way he could. So today we're turning the tables on him, and we're going out to the streets and to our friends and to other professional men to help Ben Davis back into the City Council."

The speaker was Bertram L. Roberts, Harlem pharmacist. He was explaining to newspapermen why the 87 members of the North Harlem Pharmaceutical Association had voted unanimously to support the Councilman in his drive for reelection as Communist and American Labor Party candidate in the 21st Senatorial District. All 87 are members of Local 1199, drug clerks union.

The union has profoundly changed the lot of Harlem pharmacists, Roberts explained. And Davis had given freely of his aid without asking anything in return.

"He never told us we had to think one way or another before he went to bat for us," Roberts explained. "We figured the least we could do for Ben was to fight for him the same way he fought for us because by fighting for him we're fighting for ourselves."

UNION SUPPORT

Lots of other workers in Harlem and out of it can say the same thing about Councilman Davis. There is no public official who has devoted himself to organizing of workers and battling for their rights and conditions, as has Councilman Davis. This is one reason why he has always won wide backing, official and unofficial, in trade

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REP. VITO MARCANTONIO, American Labor Party candidate for mayor, on the picket line during the strike at Simplicity Patterners conducted by the United Office Workers.



MAYOR O'DWYER'S COPS break up picket line of United Office and Professional Workers at I. Miller plant. ILGWU organizer is telling cops which pickets to go after.

The Only Congressman with A PERFECT Labor Record

By Arnold Sroog

Year in and year out the only Congressman to possess a perfect labor record has been Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor. Coupling Marcantonio and labor has become a commonplace. From his first term in Congress, back in 1934, Marcantonio has been identified with labor, has been its most powerful and consistent spokesman and has, innumerable times, through his tenacity as a fighter and his skill as a parliamentarian, saved the day for labor when others had surrendered.

No chapter of his career, however, stands out more than his single-handed battle against the Taft-Hartley Act and the Truman Administration's sellout of the fight to repeal that anti-labor measure. On that fight Marcantonio fought on alone after the word had gone down from the White House to let it pass.

But Marcantonio blocked this trickery. With a parliamentary maneuver that caught the reactionaries off guard, Marcantonio suc-

ceeded in gaining a 14-hour delay, in which the labor movement could bring its pressure to bear on wavering Congressmen. In the 14 hours enough votes were changed to kill the Wood Bill. But Taft-Hartley remained on the books—Truman would not let the Democrats vote for Marcantonio's repeal bill.

But Taft-Hartley is only the latest chapter in Marcantonio's long fight for labor.

CHAMPIONS CITY WORKERS

In New York he has been the outstanding champion of the rights of civil service workers to collective bargaining. He has pledged full union rights for city workers when elected.

In 1935 he was one of the leaders in the fight for the Wagner Act. Throughout his career he fought every move to amend it, blocking every bill brought up by such Dixiecrats as Eugene Cox and Howard Smith to change it.

He led the fight against the Smith-Connally Act and to sustain President Roosevelt's veto of it.

He led the fight against the Case Bill, introduced in 1946, after President Truman broke the railroad strike.

These are but a few of the highlights of Marcantonio's labor record, which consists of much more of his fight, day by day, to improve the conditions of the working people.

As he said in his radio address opening the present campaign:

"To me, a picket line is a sacred line. I am labor candidate for Mayor and I make no bones about it. I am going to be a labor Mayor. I repeat it. A picket line is a sacred line and under my administration that line will not only be protected, but it must be respected."

O'DWYER, NUMBER ONE STRIKEBREAKING MAYOR

By Michael Singer

Mayor O'Dwyer has been named one of the 10 best-dressed men in New York City. But trade unionists see dirty spots all over his record. They can also see the gravy-profiteering, strikebreaking aid he gave union-busting employers.

On Sept. 22, 1946, amidst a lot of fanfare, O'Dwyer announced the establishment of the Division of Labor Relations to prevent "costly industrial disputes" and bring "those that occur to a quick and satisfactory conclusion." The chairman was Edward C. Maguire, Third Ave. Transit Co. counsel against the CIO Transport Workers Union and now majordomo of the O'Dwyer's campaign brain trust.

O'Dwyer spoke lavishly about his love for the workingman before the State CIO convention Sept. 10, and received the endorsement of

the right-wing, red-baiting leadership.

Like everything else in his record his deeds belie his words. Mayor O'Dwyer is a Taft-Hartley mayor, no matter how he tries to cover up. The proof is the following partial list of strikes he has broken:

* On April 10, 1949 he smashed the taxi strike. After one week of unprecedented concentration of scab-herding police, the rank and file taxi worker was sold down the river by O'Dwyer and his Labor Relations Division. The union called O'Dwyer "New York's No. 1 double-crossing, strikebreaking mayor of all time."

* O'Dwyer cops smashed picket lines and beat up CIO United Auto Workers strikers last month before the gates of the American Machine and Foundry plant in Brooklyn.

* In 1947 he refused to see (Continued on Page 10)

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Gladstein's Speech to Jury

Following are excerpts from the summation to the jury by Richard Gladstein, defense attorney in the trial of the Communist leaders.

It is altogether unique in American history to place on trial in a courtroom a body of thoughts upon which an entire political party is founded. It has been the American tradition always to place political parties and their program on trial, but not in a court; they go on trial in the public arena of political debate to be accepted or rejected by the free choice of the American people expressed at the ballot box.

So what is happening here at Foley Square, members of the jury, is not in harmony with our American tradition. It is rather a sign of the times.

These men here are not charged with murder, arson or theft, or any of the kinds of conduct that people instinctively and traditionally recognize as criminal.

This case is a prosecution under a statute called the Smith law. The defendants are here charged with conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Now it is, first of all, important to observe that the law itself does not say that the Communist Party is illegal. The law does not prohibit the teaching of Communism, the law does not mention Communism by name. And it is also true that this law does not prohibit the holding of Marxist views or Marxist-Leninist views. It does not forbid imparting such views to others or arguing for such views and trying to have them accepted.

It was only in July, 1948, eight years after the adoption of the Smith Act, that for the first time this party and these views were attacked by a criminal indictment.

Now, that is very important to the whole question of criminal intent. And criminal intent is basic in this case. Without criminal intent no man here can be found guilty.

MADE STATEMENTS

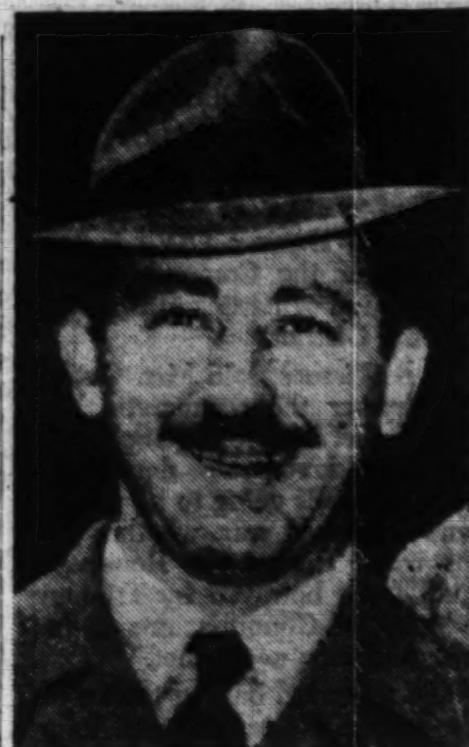
Now you have seen from the evidence in this case that the sole and exclusive freedom that has been taken all through the years by these defendants to teach and advocate has been through the medium of certain verbal and written statements.

... you may expect the prosecution in its summation to read passage after passage, quotation after quotation from books, and I don't think they are going to disappoint me. And I want to assume for the moment that despite what I have said, they convinced you beyond all reasonable doubt, despite what the Supreme Court said, they convince you beyond all reasonable doubt that the books contain teachings and advocacies of force and violence to overthrow the Government. That would not resolve this case and would not justify a verdict of guilty against any defendant, because the basic thing is and remains the individual intent of these men, and the Court will so instruct you.

SCHNEIDERMAN RULING

Now, this is another reason why you must give great weight to the language that I read to you from the Supreme Court decision in the Schneidermann case. Consider what happened back in 1943. There was the Supreme Court of the United States passing upon, considering, discussing in its decision Marxist-Leninist literature and saying it is a tenable conclusion that it does not advocate force and violence. ... And these men knew about that decision. Indeed, it was one of their own comrades who was involved in that case.

Therefore, when they were reconstituting the Party in 1945 and said in their constitution that they were putting it on a Marxist-Leninist basis they had a right to rely on the statement of our Supreme Court, they had a right to



GLADSTEIN

believe that it was not against the law for them to circulate and study and teach from classic Marxist-Leninist books.

And the Smith law, under which these men have been indicted here, was in existence in 1943, at the time of the Supreme Court decision, and had been in existence for three years. And I think it is safe for us to assume that the Supreme Court was aware of the existence of the Smith law.

FIVE-YEAR GAP

Now naturally it occurs to all of us that the prosecution in this case also knew about the Schneidermann decision in 1943, and yet five full years later they bring this indictment against these defendants. Did something happen in the way of change during the five-year period between 1943, the Schneidermann decision, and 1948, the indictment here? Is there anything in the evidence which proves such a change on the part of the defendants, their teaching, or the literature that they circulated between 1943 and 1948?

The whole case of the prosecution rests precisely upon the claim that a change did take place. And what was that change? It was a turning back in 1945 to the use of the Marxist-Leninist classics, the very ones which in 1943 the Supreme Court of the United States had said the things that I have read to you.

A RIVAL PARTY

So we are justified in asking ourselves, since this evidence does not provide a reason for this prosecution and since the reason advanced by the prosecution does not add up, where can we find that reason? To thoughtful men and women many questions will arise.

(Continued on Page 14)

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Sacher Asks Jury to Weigh CP's Struggle Against War

Following are excerpts from the summation to the jury by Harry Sacher, defense attorney in the trial of the Communist leaders.

It may not be easy to decide this case at this time solely on the evidence and in accordance with the instructions of the Court. It may not be easy. Some of you may have unconscious preferences or bias or prejudice, and I hope you will forgive me if I speak candidly here because this is the time for candid talk. Some of you may have connections of some kind which you fear may suffer unless you return a verdict of guilty. Some of you may want to acquire connections which you may think may suffer.

And all I say to you ladies and gentlemen is that however great your concern for these matters can be they cannot be equal to the gravity of what is involved in your verdict in this case.

You are answerable to no one except your own conscience for the verdict which you render, unless it be answerability to the conscience of our country in time to come.

But no individual, however highly placed he may be or however powerful or influential, has the right to influence your verdict.

Now the prosecution asks you to believe, and to believe beyond a reasonable doubt that these 12 men who in 1944 had solemnly dedicated themselves to the program for peace, renounced that self-dedication within approximately less than 12 months thereafter.

We will show you that consistently, in season and out, assuming that a plea for peace in our time can be out of season at any time, in season and out these men and their party taught and advocated the preservation of world peace as no other political organization has advocated that cause.

The critical question that you really have to decide in this case is, what did the Communist Party teach and advocate April 1, 1945, to July 20, 1948.

Now it would seem to me that the simplest test you and I can devise for the purpose of determining whether or not that is indeed the teaching and advocacy of the Communist Party is to look and see what they actually teach about crises and depression on the one hand and on peace and war on the other.

In other words, let me put it this way: if they are interested in revolution and if the theory is that they will accomplish a revolution

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— Chinese planters
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SACHER

then you would expect that in this letter of Jan. 20, 1944, which Foster was writing to his associates on the National Committee, he would unbend himself completely and entirely of that which constituted his disagreement with Browder.

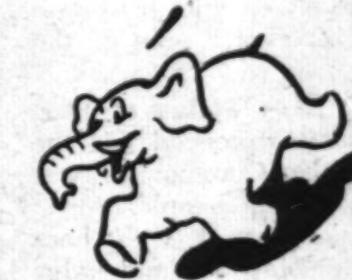
And as you read that letter what do you come up with? Is there a

(Continued on Page 14)

REMEMBER

WAIT FOR

DECEMBER



THURSDAY — 8

FRIDAY — 9

SATURDAY — 10

SUNDAY — 11

MONDAY — 12

1949

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SUNDAY
OCT. 16
8:30 P.M.

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10,000 Hail Davis, Winter At Rally for the '12' Here

By Art Shields

Ten thousand workers applauded Benjamin J. Davis and Carl Winter, defendants in the Foley Square trial, yesterday as they denounced the leaders as a Wall Street plot against the American people. The demonstration was called by the Trade Union Committee to defend the 12 Communist Leaders.

A "Not Guilty" sign, saying "Our Decision NOT GUILTY!" rose over the center of the crowd on Madison Square between 23rd and 24th Streets.

Trade union speakers scored the Foley Square frameup as part of the fascist drive against the labor movement included Harry Rich, president of AFL Cooks Local No. 89; Leon Straus, leader of the CIO Furriers Joint Board; Halio Morehead, business agent of Local 144, Hotel Front Service Workers; Aaron Schneider, director of the New York Joint Council of the United Office and Professional Workers and David Livingston, vice president of Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers.

The American Labor Party representative, Arthur Schutze, secretary of the ALP's state organization, finished his attack on the Foley Square plot by saying:

"The most effective action that the people can take to defeat the frameup is to roll up a smashing victory at the polls for Vito Marcantonio, the ALP's candidate for Mayor, and Ben Davis."

Leo Krzycki, president of the American Slav Congress and retired vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, roused the crowd to cheers with his praise of William Z. Foster, one of the indicted 12.

"Mot...r" Lena Stokes of Harlem and Halio Morehead said the defense of the Communists was the defense of the people.

The square roared with boos for Prosecutor McGahey and Judge Medina and Wall Street as Ben Davis told the crowd that the class enemies could never succeed in outlawing the Communist Party.

They could not outlaw the Communist Party because they could not outlaw the militant workers, who were behind it, said Ben Davis.

"The American workers will not let fascism take root in this country," he said.

Carl Winter urged the ten thousand workers before him not to rest in the coming days as McGahey was making his summation and Medina was charging the jury. Don't let Wall Street have the last word, he said, as he advised the demonstrators to mobilize their friends.

Quill Attacks Air Lines Local

Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, yesterday moved against another revolting airlines local in an effort to block support for an independent organization along the airways.

This time he named an administrative committee of five to seize the 1,000-member Local 504 of Pan-American Airline workers at LaGuardia field. The officers of the local are charged with "conspiring to bring about the destruction of Local 504 and the destruction of the International Union."

The accused officers are required to appear for hearings before a trial committee on Oct. 18 at Hotel Empire.

The action against Local 504 follows the recent decision of Miami's Local 500 to secede and form an independent organization. The leaders and members of Local 504 have shown strong support for the Miami members. Both locals resent the dictatorial policies of Quill's machine.

Markoff Memorial Tomorrow

Louis Weinstock, rank and file leader in the AFL Painters District Council, and Morris U. Schappes, will be among the speakers at the Markoff Memorial meeting tomorrow evening (Thursday) at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave.

Jack Stachel, national education director of the Communist Party, and a defendant at the Foley

Square trial, will also speak.

The meeting will mark the 10th anniversary of the death of Abram Markoff, director of the Workers School from 1930 to 1939.

Other speakers will be Howard Selsam, director of the Jefferson School, and Howard Johnson, state education director of the Communist Party.

NMU Meeting Assails Curran's Scab Policy

President Joe Curran's policy of scabbing in the CIO Marine Engineers' strike against the ships of the Isbrandtsen Line was repudiated at a special NMU membership meeting yesterday.

Secret Report

(Continued from Page 3)
the delusion that we are stronger than we actually are."

"This in turn becomes a constant temptation for policy makers to overcommit themselves, to make commitments actually impossible to fulfill," Ostie said, and added:

"In recent weeks we have been made aware of the fact that we are not alone in our possession of the atomic weapon, which had been the basis of this illusory strength. Perhaps now more prudent and realistic policies will get the attention which they deserve."

Ostie referred to studies of the results of strategic bombing made after World War II to support his thesis that such bombings did little to defeat Hitler or Hirohito. Nevertheless, he said, the Air Force is still thinking in those terms.

"Strategic bombing, as now accepted, unavoidably includes random mass slaughter of men, women and children in the enemy country."

Ostie then launched into Navy theories as to how the USSR can be defeated. It was clear he did not have a "defensive" war in mind but an offensive war, requiring invasion of Europe. It would require "the constant flow of munitions and goods and personnel across the oceans. Control of the sea is the prerequisite..."

Brig. Gen. Megee paid a reluctant tribute to the Soviets' fighting ability as well as to the Soviets' civilized avoidance of mass area bombing.

Blake to Urge Jewish People Back Davis

The best interests of the Jewish people of New York City demand the re-election of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, George Blake, New York County chairman of the Communist Party, will tell WMCA listeners tonight at 9:05.

Blake, who served in the Pacific theater during World War II, is a member of the Party's New York State Board. He will expose the Republican - Democratic - Liberal lineup as being in basic agreement, and will explain why the Marcantonio-Ross-Ingersoll ALP ticket will energetically work towards rooting out anti-Semitism and discrimination in every sphere of New York life.

If you don't register, you can't vote for a five-cent fare. Registration starts Oct. 10.

Demos, GOP Evade Issues of Election, Mrs. Gates Charges

Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans "have stated or met the real issues in the campaign," Mrs. Lilian Gates declared last night over WJZ in an address in behalf of the re-election of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis. Davis is the candidate of the Communist and American Labor parties in the 21st Senatorial District.

The real issues, said Mrs. Gates, are "whether the democratic liberties of the American people are to be preserved or destroyed; whether there is going to be peace, or another world war, whether the gains made during the Roosevelt period, gains betrayed by Truman and the 81st Congress, are to be saved, and new needs met."

Nailing the red-baiting tactics of both senatorial candidates, John Foster Dulles and Herbert Lehman, Mrs. Gates declared: "Thus we see the strange spectacle in this campaign of a debate going on between John Foster Dulles and former Governor Lehman as to which one hates the Communists the most. If that is to be the standard, let the bi-partisans call up the ghosts of Hitler and Goering; invite Francisco Franco over to take part in the campaign; enlist the services of Ilse Koch: all of these individuals hated the Communists. And along with that they hated the democratic rights of all the people, while they loved concentration camps and torture chambers!"

Dulles is conducting a fascist-like campaign and Lehman is keeping a tight lip on Dulles' fascist connections.

Mayor O'Dwyer's administration reeks of Jimcrow and anti-Semitic practices as illustrated in Stuyvesant Town and persecution of progressive Jewish teachers, she said. Police brutality is the rule in the city, especially Harlem, Mrs. Gates emphasized.

As for Newbold Morris, GOP-Liberal candidate for Mayor, she called him a "phony liberal" tied to Gov. Dewey and Dulles.

Mrs. Gates said: "In speaking tonight for Councilman Davis, I know that he is deeply outraged at the intolerable insults to the people of New York City, and to democratic New Yorkers throughout our state. Consider this statement made by John Foster Dulles last week in Genesee, N. Y.:

"If you could see the kind of people in New York City making up this block that is voting for my opponent, if you could see them with your own eyes, I know that you would be out, every last man and woman of you, on election day."

"What is this but an open incitement of hatred against the millions

of people of all nationalities, racial and religious backgrounds who make up the great progressive City of New York? What is this but an even more brazen use of the tactic used against the former Sidney Hillman to whip up religious bigotry in the 1944 Presidential Election Campaign?"

Only the re-election of Councilman Davis and victory of the ALP slate, she stated, "will be the most effective vote for democracy, for racial equality and religious freedom."

Ross

(Continued from Page 2)
white record of the Senate, would be a "real answer to Peekskill."

Others at the luncheon were Rev. Hugh Henry, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Williamsbridge, Rabbi Max Felshin, of the Radio City Synagogue, who is chairman of the Citizens Committee for Mrs. Dickerson, and Mrs. Mary Michaels, 1066 Stell Ave., chairman of the luncheon.

An ALP election rally at Tremont and Clinton Aves., Bronx, Saturday night was attacked by a group of hoodlums who shouted anti-Semitic remarks. Speakers at the rally, which was attended by 750 persons, were Ross and Julian C. Trupin, ALP candidate for Bronx District Attorney. Trupin assailed police who were present at the rally for refusing to arrest the hoodlums, contrasting their failure to act with their energy in attacking and arresting pickets.

Wallace

(Continued from Page 2)
self," Wallace declared.

He charged Newbold Morris was a "candidate of the Republican machine" who twice supported Gov. Thomas E. Dewey against President Roosevelt. Mayor O'Dwyer, he said, was "the candidate of the corrupt Democratic machine" and charged that he was "unwilling or unable" to resist the machine.

Of Marcantonio Wallace said: "His peace record will make him a better Mayor of New York."

He pointed to the effect of former Rep. Leo Isacson's victory in the Bronx in February, 1948, in forcing a change in the Truman policy on Israel, which resulted in the establishment of that nation.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION LOW IN HARLEM

By Max Gordon

Registration results Monday, the first day, did not show the strong turnout in Negro and working class areas upon which progressives are counting to elect Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and the American Labor Party ticket.

The figure for the city as a whole was 285,447, about 19 percent above the first day's turnout in 1945, the last mayoralty election, but nearly 30 percent below last year's presidential registration.

While the figure is higher than the major parties are counting on, it would not be a strong turnout since the voting population has increased considerably in the past four years, and participation in 1945 was unusually low.

Most encouraging from labor's viewpoint was the heavy registration in most Italian-American working-class communities, with

Rep. Vito Marcantonio's 16th A.D. in Manhattan leading the rest of the city in percentage increases over 1945. The 16th, with 3,195 turning out Monday, showed a 78 percent rise over the first day in the last mayoralty election.

Other Italian-American communities in all five boroughs also showed strong, with Richmond, which has a large Italian-American population, hitting far above the other boroughs in its rise above 1945. Rep. Marcantonio's ALP candidacy is known to be receiving a wide response in these communities.

Puerto Rican communities in Manhattan and the Bronx also appeared to be turning out in fairly large numbers. These, too, are expected to go heavily ALP.

The turnout in Harlem, however, was dangerously low in relation to the drive to reelect Councilman Davis. The 11th A.D., the overwhelmingly Negro part of the 21st Senatorial District, in

which Davis is running, registered only 1,816 on Monday, an increase of only 20 percent above 1945, and a decline of 31 percent from last year.

Unless the rate is jacked up considerably through the week, the registration in this district may fall some 10,000 below what Davis backers believe is essential to his victory. They are hoping to come close to doubling the 1945 figure.

Similarly, Harlem's 12th A.D. is considerably lower than the borough average of 30 percent increase above 1945.

The working-class Jewish districts in Brownsville, East New York and Manhattan's Lower East Side are also far below the average increase for their respective counties.

County-wide, Richmond led with an increase of nearly a third above 1945; Manhattan had a 30 percent increase; Queens 27 percent; Bronx 16 percent; Brooklyn 10 percent.

Gladstein's Speech to Jury

Following are excerpts from the summation to the jury by Richard Gladstein, defense attorney in the trial of the Communist leaders.

It is altogether unique in American history to place on trial in a courtroom a body of thoughts upon which an entire political party is founded. It has been the American tradition always to place political parties and their program on trial, but not in a court; they go on trial in the public arena of political debate to be accepted or rejected by the free choice of the American people expressed at the ballot box.

So what is happening here at Foley Square, members of the jury, is not in harmony with our American tradition. It is rather a sign of the times.

These men here are not charged with murder, arson or theft, or any of the kinds of conduct that people instinctively and traditionally recognize as criminal.

This case is a prosecution under a statute called the Smith law. The defendants are here charged with conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Now it is, first of all, important to observe that the law itself does not say that the Communist Party is illegal. The law does not prohibit the teaching of Communism, the law does not mention Communism by name. And it is also true that this law does not prohibit the holding of Marxist views or Marxist-Leninist views. It does not forbid imparting such views to others or arguing for such views and trying to have them accepted.

It was only in July, 1948, eight years after the adoption of the Smith Act, that for the first time this party and these views were attacked by a criminal indictment.

Now, that is very important to the whole question of criminal intent. And criminal intent is basic in this case. Without criminal intent no man here can be found guilty.

MADE STATEMENTS

Now you have seen from the evidence in this case that the sole and exclusive freedom that has been taken all through the years by these defendants to teach and advocate has been through the medium of certain verbal and written statements.

... you may expect the prosecution in its summation to read passage after passage, quotation after quotation from books, and I don't think they are going to disappoint me. And I want to assume for the moment that, despite what I have said, they convinced you beyond all reasonable doubt, despite what the Supreme Court said, they convince you beyond all reasonable doubt that the books contain teachings and advocacies of force and violence to overthrow the Government. That would not resolve this case and would not justify a verdict of guilty against any defendant, because the basic thing is and remains the individual intent of these men, and the Court will so instruct you.

SCHNEIDERMAN RULING

Now, this is another reason why you must give great weight to the language that I read to you from the Supreme Court decision in the Schneiderman case. Consider what happened back in 1943. There was the Supreme Court of the United States passing upon, considering, discussing in its decision Marxist-Leninist literature and saying it is a tenable conclusion that it does not advocate force and violence. . . . And these men knew about that decision. Indeed, it was one of their own comrades who was involved in that case.

Therefore, when they were reconstituting the Party in 1945 and said in their constitution that they were putting it on a Marxist-Leninist basis they had a right to rely on the statement of our Supreme Court, they had a right to



GLADSTEIN

believe that it was not against the law for them to circulate and study and teach from classic Marxist-Leninist books.

And the Smith law, under which these men have been indicted here, was in existence in 1943, at the time of the Supreme Court decision, and had been in existence for three years. And I think it is safe for us to assume that the Supreme Court was aware of the existence of the Smith law.

FIVE-YEAR GAP

Now naturally it occurs to all of us that the prosecution in this case also knew about the Schneidermann decision in 1943, and yet five full years later they bring this indictment against these defendants. Did something happen in the way of change during the five-year period between 1943, the Schneidermann decision, and 1948, the indictment here? Is there anything in the evidence which proves such a change on the part of the defendants, their teaching, or the literature that they circulated between 1943 and 1948?

The whole case of the prosecution rests precisely upon the claim that a change did take place. And what was that change? It was a turning back in 1945 to the use of the Marxist-Leninist classics, the very ones which in 1943 the Supreme Court of the United States had said the things that I have read to you.

A RIVAL PARTY

So we are justified in asking ourselves, since this evidence does not provide a reason for this prosecution and since the reason advanced by the prosecution does not add up, where can we find that reason? To thoughtful men and women many questions will arise.

(Continued on Page 14)

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Sacher Asks Jury to Weigh CP's Struggle Against War

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It may not be easy to decide this case at this time solely on the evidence and in accordance with the instructions of the Court. It may not be easy. Some of you may have unconscious preferences or bias or prejudice, and I hope you will forgive me if I speak candidly here because this is the time for candid talk. Some of you may have connections of some kind which you fear may suffer unless you return a verdict of guilty. Some of you may want to acquire connections which you may think may suffer.

And all I say to you ladies and gentlemen is that however great your concern for these matters can be they cannot be equal to the gravity of what is involved in your verdict in this case.

You are answerable to no one except your own conscience for the verdict which you render, unless it be answerability to the conscience of our country in time to come. But no individual, however highly placed he may be or however powerful or influential, has the right to influence your verdict.

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We will show you that consistently, in season and out, assuming that a plea for peace in our time can be out of season at any time, in season and out these men and their party taught and advocated the preservation of world peace as no other political organization has advocated that cause.

The critical question that you really have to decide in this case is, what did the Communist Party teach and advocate April 1, 1945, to July 20, 1948.

Now it would seem to me that the simplest test you and I can devise for the purpose of determining whether or not that is indeed the teaching and advocacy of the Communist Party is to look and see what they actually teach about crises and depression on the one hand and on peace and war on the other.

In other words, let me put it this way: if they are interested in revolution and if the theory is that they will accomplish a revolution



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- ... and many, many more!

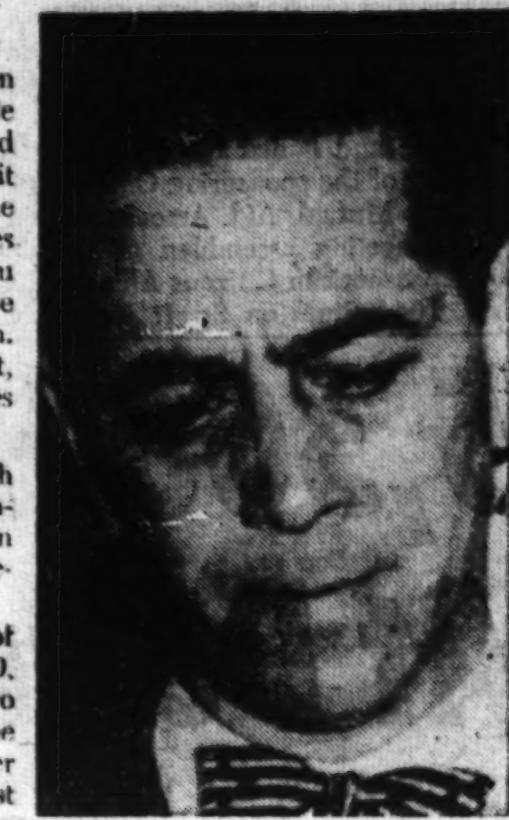
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SACHER

either in time of crisis or war, then you would expect that such people would try to help along crisis and try to help along war, because it is true that revolution and the transformation of society takes place in these two events, you would expect that they would be plumbing for war and depression. That is what you would expect, otherwise this whole theory does not make any sense.

What did these defendants teach and advocate? What did the Communist Party teach and advocate in regard to war, in regard to depression.

You will recall that letter of William Z. Foster of January 20, 1944, the letter which he wrote to the National Committee of the Communist Party when Browder proposed that the Communist Party be dissolved and that a new organization be set up.

Now I regard this letter of Mr. Foster's as perhaps the most important document in this case. Important because if it be true, as the prosecution charges, that there were conspirators who were planning, they had been planning for years before and then they gave up their little conspiracy and then they resumed the little conspiracy—if these people were conspirators

then you would expect that in this letter of Jan. 20, 1944, which Foster was writing to his associates on the National Committee, he would unburden himself completely and entirely of that which constituted his disagreement with Browder.

And as you read that letter what do you come up with? Is there a

(Continued on Page 14)

REMEMBER
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- PEOPLE'S ARTISTS:
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**SUNDAY
OCT. 16
8:30 P.M.**

THE PANEL ROOM, 13 Astor pl.

Adm. \$1.25 + tax

Mob Attacks Rally Hailing Chinese Victory

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Peekskill came to San Francisco Sunday night, but a violent attempt to break up a peaceful meeting failed.

Despite a vicious armed attack by 40 Chinatown Kuomintang hoodlums, a spirited crowd of 400 celebrated the anniversary of the 1911 Chinese Revolution, saluted the formation of the new Chinese Republic, and hailed the 12th anniversary of the sponsoring Chinese Workers Mutual Aid Association.

The meeting assembled at the Chinese American Citizens Alliance Hall, 1044 Stockton St. It was a

mixed Chinese-white-Negro audience. It started quietly with addresses mostly in Chinese.

During an address by William Kerner, west coast director of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, the blackjack-wielding thugs forced their way down the aisle. Their henchmen were lined out to the street.

They smashed chairs, tore down decorations, broke a motion picture projector, squirted blue ink on the audience, threw eggs, tore down the flag of the new Chinese Republic and slugged several Chinese spectators.

The California Labor School chorus took the stage and started singing *Hold the Fort*, while ushers rearranged the chairs seated and calmed several children and shocked adults. There was no panic.

Two Chinese men suffered lacerations on the head. They were removed in an ambulance, and later released.

The hoodlums were mostly young men, some teen-agers, but led and directed by older mobsters.

A police squad arrived shortly, but the meeting was brought back to order before they arrived. Sgt. James Kerr, who said he had app-

proximately 20 uniformed police, reported no arrests.

THREATS NOTED

The sponsoring committee said it had received threats prior to the meeting and requested police protection. Two officers were stationed at the door, but left their posts shortly before the hoodlums forced their way in.

Immediately after the chorus finished its song, James Gee, one of the meeting's officials, addressed the group in Chinese. He translated a proposal to send a telegram to Mao Tse-tung, president of the new Chinese Repub-

lic, congratulating the Chinese people. The proposal was adopted by a loud cheer.

Kew Yuen Ja followed Gee with another speech in Chinese.

"The attack was a swan song of the Kuomintang," he said.

Dr. Holland Roberts, educational director of the California Labor School, concluded the meeting.

Officers of the Chinese Workers Mutual Aid Association promised to hold another mass meeting as soon as possible. They demanded that city authorities prosecute those responsible for the violence.

5,500 Hear Robeson At Detroit Rallies

DETROIT, Oct. 11.—Paul Robeson spoke and sang to a jampacked audience of 3,500 at the Forest Club here last night. At the Shiloh Baptist Church, 11 blocks away, 2,000 more people waited till the great people's artist and leader finished his speech at Forest Club and then came to address

were given a civic reception, greeted by the mayor and governor.

"What has happened? I am still the same man. I still speak and fight for justice against fascism for peace, like I did in those days. Just what has happened is that I am fighting for it now, that's why the atmosphere is changed.

"I don't get scared when fascism gets near, as it did at Peekskill or Groveland, Fla. The spirit of Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass fills me with courage and determination that every Negro boy and girl, yes and every white boy and girl, shall walk this land, free and with dignity."

"Why have I changed, many people ask? My slave father always told me to shoulder my responsibilities. That's what I am doing now.

"I stand ashamed before you tonight. Ashamed that 12 great leaders of the American working class face going to jail at Foley Square because we haven't done enough. William Z. Foster, leader of the steel workers—and there would never have been a strike today if it hadn't been for Foster—faces jail. Benjamin Davis, standard-bearer of his people, councilman of New York, faces jail. The demand says, should be tried at Weimar, the place of her beastly crimes.

"When I was here during the Ford strike in 1941 helping the workers to win, CIO president Philip Murray told me I had made a singular contribution. When I picketed and sang for the 1948 steel strikers in Ishpeming, Upper Michigan, the steel union leaders personally thanked me.

"When I came here many times for concerts, I got the finest reviews from the press. When Joe Louis and Marian Anderson and I came here to speak and sing at bond rallies during the war we

Name Mountain for Robeson in U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Telepress).—Paul Robeson Mountain is the name given to a Caucasus mountain by members of Moscow's Locomotive Mountaineering Club who climbed it this year for the first time.



ROBESON

Extradition of Koch Asked

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (Telepress).—On behalf of 100,000 organized women, the Democratic Women's Union in Sachsen Anhalt (Soviet zone) demands that the American Military Government extradite "Buchenwald beast" Ilse Koch to the Soviet zone. Ilse Koch, the demand says, should be tried at Weimar, the place of her beastly crimes.

Ilse Koch, guilty of the most abhorrent crimes against humanity, was originally sentenced to death but after she became the special protege of the American Military Governor General Clay, the sentence was amended to four years imprisonment, on the grounds that she was pregnant by one of the American guards.

Secret Report

(Continued from Page 3)
the delusion that we are stronger than we actually are."

"This in turn becomes a constant temptation for policy makers to overcommit themselves, to make commitments actually impossible to fulfill," Ofstie said, and added:

"In recent weeks we have been made aware of the fact that we are not alone in our possession of the atomic weapon, which had been the basis of this illusory strength. Perhaps now more prudent and realistic policies will get the attention which they deserve."

Ofstie referred to studies of the results of strategic bombing made after World War II to support his thesis that such bombings did little to defeat Hitler or Hirohito. Nevertheless, he said, the Air Force is still thinking in those terms.

"We consider that strategic air warfare, as practiced in the past and as proposed in the future, is militarily unsound and of limited effect, is morally wrong, and is decidedly harmful to the stability of the postwar world."

He said targets for strategic bombing were located "where people live and work, in urban and industrial areas." When the Air Force talks of the "proposed atomic blitz," he said, it is talking of "attacks on cities."

RANDOM SLAUGHTER

"Strategic bombing, as now accepted, unavoidably includes random mass slaughter of men, women and children in the enemy country."

Ofstie then launched into Navy theories as to how the USSR can be defeated. It was clear he did not have a "defensive" war in mind but an offensive war, requiring invasion of Europe. It would require "the constant flow of munitions and goods and personnel across the oceans. Control of the sea is the prerequisite . . ."

Brig. Gen. Megee paid a reluctant tribute to the Soviets' fighting ability as well as to the Soviets' civilized avoidance of mass area bombing.

"The Russians probably have the most impressive record of successful air-ground cooperation," he said. "Once they got going, they rolled over the bulk of the huge German armies, making consecutive advances totalling some 1,200 miles. Their fighters and Stormovik attack planes were more than

match for the German Air Force, which they decisively defeated; and having thus gained command of the air they were able to concentrate on the German armies."

Without attempt to conceal his identification of the "enemy," McGee added:

"We can reasonably assume that the only change the Russians are apt to make will be toward improvement of what has been so successful."

Megee said that "information indicates that any force which had to contend with the Russians would be faced with an immediate struggle for command of the air, and with the prospect of having to fend off heavy air attacks delivered in connection with the ground force offensive. I imagine the military leaders of western Europe are not unaware of these implications."

Capt. Sides argued that the USSR has at its disposal the most modern rockets and guided missiles, developed, he suggested, from the German models captured at the end of World War II. Sides, incidentally, admitted inferentially that the Soviet war preparation was for a defensive war. He said:

"Recent newspaper articles describing rings of V2 launching sites located about certain areas behind the iron curtain might well have missed the point. It is considered entirely possible that these launching sites are not V2 sites, but improved anti-aircraft missile sites, placed in anticipation of the need for effective anti-aircraft protection."

Ross

(Continued from Page 2)
white record of the Senate, would be a "real answer to Peekskill."

Others at the luncheon were Rev. Hugh Henry, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Williamsbridge, Rabbi Max Felshin, of the Radio City Synagogue, who is chairman of the Citizens Committee for Mrs. Dickerson, and Mrs. Mary Michaels, 1066 Stell Ave., chairman of the luncheon.

An ALP election rally at Tremont and Clinton Aves., Bronx, Saturday night was attacked by a group of hoodlums who shouted anti-Semitic remarks. Speakers at the rally, which was attended by 750 persons, were Ross and Julian C. Trupin, ALP candidate for Bronx District Attorney. Trupin assailed police who were present at the rally for refusing to arrest the hoodlums, contrasting their failure to act with their energy in attacking and arresting pickets.

Wallace

(Continued from Page 2)
self," Wallace declared.

He charged Newbold Morris was a "candidate of the Republican machine" who twice supported Gov. Thomas E. Dewey against President Roosevelt. Mayor O'Dwyer, he said, was "the candidate of the corrupt Democratic machine" and charged that he was "unwilling or unable" to resist the machine.

Of Marcantonio Wallace said: "His peace record will make him a better Mayor of New York."

He pointed to the effect of former Rep. Leo Isacson's victory in the Bronx in February, 1948, in forcing a change in the Truman policy on Israel, which resulted in the establishment of that nation.

Clevelanders Pack Hall to Cheer Robeson

Special to the Daily Worker

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—Although reactionary forces in this city tried practically every trick in the bag to guarantee failure of the meeting and concert by Paul Robeson, thousands poured out at the Paradise auditorium in the Cedar-Central area, ghetto of the Negro people, to acclaim the noted baritone.

There has never been a rally of such size, of such spirit in the history of Cedar-Central. Fifteen hundred persons crammed the hall, the largest that could be rented, another 400 crowded into a basement room and some two thousand stood on the streets outside with other hundreds coming and going as the evening went on.

The weeks preceding the meet-

ing were feverishly employed by those who want to hold back the Negro people. Mayor Thomas A. Burke led off with a call for a boycott of the meeting, and his lead was picked up by officials of veterans' organizations, by other public officials, by the newspapers.

The pressure was extended to the Negro community. Church and civic leaders were warned that they would face dire consequences if they declared openly that Paul Robeson had the right to speak.

The Call & Post, largest local Negro weekly newspaper, joined the pack led by the haters of the Negro people. Vile articles were published, with the paper drawing on the files of the police subversive squad for "data" and photographs.

Thousands of persons were persuaded that another Peekskill was in the making. The day before the meeting dozens of uniformed police and squad cars paraded in front of the Majestic Hotel, where Robeson was staying, and in front of the auditorium.

Obscene letters and telephone threats, originating from members of the city's leading clerical-fascist sect, were sent to the owner of the auditorium.

At the last moment, the Cleveland Plain Dealer faked an interview with Robeson, printing a headline to the effect that Robeson had called for a "mass uprising."

But not a single device, not all the artifices inspired by the city's corporations could prevent the

joining of the people with the man whose name is beloved in his own country and throughout the world.

Dr. V. C. Beck, who co-chaired the meeting with Raymond Dennis, international board member of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO, hit upon what much of the audience was thinking when he said:

"Some people in Cleveland are very unhappy tonight. The politicians had a conference today to keep people away. Now they wish they'd come themselves."

There were tears, unashamed tears, when Robeson's voice sang the demand of "Let My People Go" and later "The Song of the Warsaw Ghetto."

It was Paul's and the People's night.

Steel Strikers Talk About Wage Raise

By Bernard Burton

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11.—The demands among the miners and steel workers for pensions, medical care, the shorter work week can be totaled up to the striving for one major objective: Security in old age, security from seeing your plans smashed because an unforeseen accident or illness takes up all your savings and more, and a minimum of protection from the inevitable boom and bust which

these workers have experienced all too often.

And deep down, every striker fears and realizes that once again we're heading into "bad times." The miners in this Monongahela Valley look at the mountainous piles of coal that have been stacked for months near the steel mills, they see the constant mechanization of the mines, and they know it spells fewer jobs.

The steel workers also know it. This year, for the first time since prewar, mounting thousands were put on part-time work, thousands

of others had been laid off for months prior to the strike; wartime savings dissipated as quickly as the smoke over Steeltown.

OWNERS' CLUB

The owners also know these things and they hope to use them, together with the Taft-Hartley Law, to cow the workers into submissiveness. But, as usual, they have failed to gauge the reaction of the workers.

For the way to fight insecurity, the workers reason, is to fight for more security. And they're fighting. They're fighting like Eli Biziok,

59, and 40 years a coal miner. "Forty years, only 40. That's all," Biziok said sardonically.

The other miners in the Polish clubhouse had pushed Biziok forward when we said we wanted to talk about the strike. "He's real fighter, strong union man," one of them said.

"Operators can pay," Biziok said. "How much money do you think they made for me in 40 years? They got money for everything— to send to Europe to throw away—but no money for miners who made them rich."

The other miners nodded agreement and one of them led us over to a table to talk to Peter Goloboski, 67 years old, a miner since 1902. His face was pitted with the characteristic blue dots of his early years, spent in the anthracite.

"I'm a bachelor," Goloboski said. "Got nobody, no children, nobody. Without the pension, what would happen to me? I would have to go to the poor house. I work 46 years in the mines, then I go to the poorhouse."

"But if every old miner had to go to the poorhouse," he added, "they wouldn't find one big enough. They would have to build one from Little Washington (Pa.) to Philadelphia."

MINE VICTIM

We noticed another white-haired worker, who walked with a limp,

cleaning the tables. "Are you a miner too?" we asked.

"I used to be a miner," he smiled. "But had an accident. Slated came down, hit me in back, broke some bones. Now I help out in clubhouse here."

The accident had occurred years ago, before the miners had won the pension and welfare fund. "But I'm lucky," he said. "I have grown children and I work here."

And we learned that the younger miners are as vitally interested in the pensions as they are in the sick and accident fund. For the younger miners are the children of the older ones. Without the pen-

(Continued on Page 14)



Getting their canvassing assignments are these Young Progressives at the Dorie Miller YPA, 1270 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. They're out to get a lot of "first voters."

We All Have a Date with Ben

DAVIS BALL FRIDAY IS YOUR VOTE AS TRIAL ENDS

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Can we American Communists and our friends, progressives, intellectuals, workers, demonstrate our love and devotion for a great people's leader—in the wonderful way I saw it happen in France for Marcel Cachin? Can we demonstrate here as they did there around a brave fighter, for democracy and for peace for all peoples? Can we demonstrate our international solidarity, regardless of race, creed, color or language, in tribute to a fearless champion of the rights of all?

We can and we will—at Ben Davis' Ball Friday night in Harlem, at Rockland Palace.

I felt tempted to stay longer in Europe. Then I remembered, I have a date with Ben Davis. So have you. It will be different, unique, history making. This is a party to show our determination to reelect the best Councilman New York has today. We express here our contempt of the monstrous farce of Foley Square, where for nine months Ben Davis was singled out for special insult, gagged and abused by Judge Medina. We make a sacred pledge here to Ben Davis and his comrades—we are ready for the days ahead, come what may. You will be free.

Maybe I'm an optimist, with Wall Street and Foley Square. We

little cause. But I feel confident Ben Davis will be right there, smiling, shaking hands, maybe kissing us on both cheeks like Comrade Cachin did so gallantly. (At least Ben will gladly give us a pre-election promise: "Sure, when I'm eighty I will.")

BEN WILL BE THERE

In spite of Judge Medina's sworn determination to "end it by Friday" Ben will be there. How about you? Will you?

There must be such an outpouring from Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island, and all other parts of Manhattan—that this party will be the greatest mass tribute New York has ever seen. Nothing else is important on Friday night but to go to Ben's Ball. Paul Robeson, Dr. Barsky, Howard Fast think so—they will be there. Make it an overflow. Show the people of Harlem who can vote for Ben how we all feel about him, and what we expect from them.

This is a fateful week. All over the world people by the millions are awaiting word of "the 12." "Does America go fascist?" they ask anxiously. How proud and happy they would be to see Ben Davis and his comrades, face to face, in this hour to personally pledge their support.

We are here, in the city of

can do it. The freedom-loving peoples of the world expect to hear from us—the people of New York. What is our answer? Ben's celebration is one place to give it this week, to them and to the 12. Let our answer "No—America will never go fascist!" ring around the world.

See you at Ben Davis' Ball, Friday night. It is an honor and privilege to be able to attend, and to grasp the hand of a great fighter for the rights of the people—our Ben Davis.

Tonight Manhattan

SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN will discuss Culture and the Working Class, second in a series at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., 8:30. Sub. \$1.

POLK DANCING of many nations: beginners, advanced; fun. Rose Siev, director. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

Coming

BEN DAVIS BALL, Friday, Oct. 14, Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave. Two Bands, entertainment. \$1.20 per ticket. \$1.50 at the door.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The Weekend Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DEADLINES:

Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Thursday, Oct. 13—8:30 P.M.

ABRAHAM MARKOFF MEMORIAL MEETING

10th anniversary of death of Dr. Abraham Markoff, 15 years director of Workers School

- JACK STACHEL
- HOWARD E. JOHNSON
- DR. HOWARD SELSAM
- LOUIS WEINSTOCK
- MORRIS U. SCHAPPES
- ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

Topic:
The Fight for Marxist Theory
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Avenue
Admission Free



on your mark . . . get set for

Ben Davis Ball

★ Not 1 . . . But 2 BANDS! ★

WALTER 'GIL'
FULLER

and his 17-piece orchestra

MARCELINO
GUERRA

and his Latin-American music

★ Gala Entertainment ★

Admission \$1.25 in advance — \$1.50 at door

Join thousands in paying tribute to New York's fighting Councilman. Make reservations for boxes and tables NOW at BEN DAVIS BALL COMMITTEE, 200 W. 35th St. — WA 6-0871. Or get your tickets at any progressive bookshop.

HELP!

Emergency Leaflet Distribution in Ben Davis' District

Every morning starting at 6:30 and continuing all day

Please report to 315 Lenox Ave. (IRT—180th St. train to 125th St.)

The election must be won this week—Registration Week!

All out to help send BEN back to City Council
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
21st Senatorial District

Greet China's New Republic

By Charles Kormos
(By Telepress)

BUCHAREST.

AN EDITORIAL in the current issue of the Cominform journal describes the victory of the Chinese revolution as one of world historic significance, affecting not only the destiny of the peoples of China, but of all the peoples of east and west.

"The Chinese revolution has dealt a mortal blow to the combined forces of internal reaction and foreign imperialism in China and a new powerful blow to the whole system of world imperialism—representing the most serious defeat inflicted on this system since the great October Revolution, the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union and the defeat of Hitler-fascism," the editorial declares.

It was these landmarks in the history of humanity, the paper points out, which undermined the forces of world imperialism to such an extent as to furnish the decisive prerequisite for the victory of the Chinese democratic revolution.

The editorial sounds a warning against American imperialist attempts to undermine the Chinese national liberation movement by the infiltration of spies and provocateurs like Tito and Rankovitch.

Joseph Starobin's column "Around the Globe" is omitted today because of technical difficulties. It will appear tomorrow.

Quoting the Leninist position that the upshot of the struggle of oppressed humanity will be determined by the fact that Russia, India and China account for the overwhelming majority of the world's population, the editorial says that the Chinese revolution's victory will undoubtedly inspire the peoples of colonial and dependent countries. "The Chinese People's Republic will be their loyal friend and reliable bulwark."

This victory also "weakens further the imperialist front, aggravates the general crisis of the capitalist system, brings nearer the inevitable end of bourgeois domination and speeds the ultimate victory of the working people of the world and the triumph of communism," the journal declares. It carries a large front page picture of Mao Tse Tung.

PEKING.

LATEST GREETINGS on the founding of the People's Republic of China have been received at Peking from the United States Communist Party, the Labor Progressive Party of Canada, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

The message from the United States Communist Party hailed "the emancipation of nearly one-fourth of humanity from the chains of feudalism and colonialism" as an event advancing "the national liberation struggle of colonial peoples everywhere" and linked it with the October Socialist revolution as one of the most significant events in human history.

The formation of the Central Government of the Chinese People's Republic, the message continues, not only isolates and renders more impotent Wall Street's servile Kuomintang puppets in the United States and United Nations, but reinforces the peace-loving forces in the United States and the world who are resisting and opposing Wall Street's bi-partisan imperialist policies.

By Gino Bardi
(By Telepress)

ROME.

ALTHOUGH THE visit to Rome of the French Minister of Interior Jules Moch was originally represented as "private," his conferences with the Italian Minister of Interior Mario Scelba apparently confirm "news leaks" that the two ministers examined the "situation of internal security of the two countries in connection with prospects of negotiations promoted by Communists."

That some new provocation is being hatched, allegedly a newly discovered "International Communist plan K or X," received confirmation in the afternoon paper *Momento Sera* which in the past has published faked documents regarding mysterious Italian Communist plans, later revelations demonstrating that the documents were manufactured in the office of Premier de Gasperi.

Momento Sera, commenting on Moch's visit, is quite explicit. It is the opinion of the French Minister of Interior, the paper declares, "that a new episode of the cold war may develop along the French coast because Communists are expected to react against the Atlantic Pact with direct strikes to prevent the unloading of goods coming from the United States." Similar hints appear in other newspapers notoriously connected with the government.

VIRGIL — On Second Thought

—By Len Kleis



Letters from Readers

The Shame of
Ruth Fischer

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We used to hear of reports coming from Germany under Hitler's reign of terror that German children were taught to spy on their own parents, and if found guilty of disloyalty to Hitler, to report them to the authorities. Other members of the family were also set to spying upon one another.

We here in the United States with a long tradition of distaste for stoolies could not believe that a fine cultured people like the Germans would sink that low and permit a cowardly state of affairs like that to de-

velop in Germany.

Along came Ruth Fischer to prove to us that such a situation was not only possible in Germany under Hitler but that it is also happening right here under our own noses, when she answered the call to testify before the Committee of Un-American Activities against her own brother, Gerhart Eisler.

She is a disgrace not only to her people but to womanhood in general and has no place in our midst. Yet she is welcomed to our shores while there are deportation proceedings pending against Claudia Jones, a brave woman and a credit not only to her people but to all womanhood.

—M. K.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES demonstrates anew why reaction will never supplant men like Paul Robeson in the affections of the Negro people. It devotes four editorials to blasts against the Communists, but it deliberately buries in one little paragraph the fact that demonstrators picketed City Hall against police brutality. The Times calls the brutality "alleged," despite the evidence of thousands of Negro victims, but its editorials repeat anti-Soviet without a scrap of proof.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE usually has no difficulty in explaining why the peoples of lands sold in Marshall Plan bondage to Wall Street should be madly in love with America. But "it seems difficult to explain," the puzzled Trib argues, the Chinese Communists' "intense allegiance to the Soviet Union."

THE COMPASS cites the background of former Ambassador James W. Gerard and the 22 other ex-diplomats who joined with him in demanding recognition of Franco Spain and a halt to the dismantling of German industry. It says: "These are the men who respect and admire fascism and would have us ally ourselves with it."

THE NEWS calls openly for a revival of German fascism. It wants an end to the "dismantling

of German factories" and tells the western powers to "loosen up some of the curbs on revival of German militarism."

THE POST, as dirty and dishonest as the old porno-Graphic, front-pages a headline: "German Financiers Plot Deal With Stalin." And this is the rag which backs the Truman-Dulles foreign policy, a policy of coddling the most vicious Nazis and Jew-killers of Germany.

THE SUN's David Lawrence believes: "There must be something vitally wrong behind the scenes in the way orders for the B-36 were handled or there would not be such desperate efforts to cover up the facts."

THE WORLD - TELEGRAM happily notes that "even a new third party, which appealed to former Nazis, polled twice as many votes" as the Austrian Communists, and that "even the Socialists lost ground." Which proves again that the smelly Telly is not primarily anti-Communist, but pro-fascist and anti-democratic.

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN's Harry B. Schlacht, advises us that "Poland will live in the silent caves of the mountains, in the shadows of the forests." He must think that democratic Poland has America's housing shortage.—R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Old Bill Green's Left Eye Don't See

LOS ANGELES

BILL HUTCHESON, monarch of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, started with a buzz-saw when he took it into his noodle to rub out progressive rank and file-led Local 634 of this city. The local was the largest in the Brotherhood until one day in 1948 when, on orders of the king, a decree was handed the local informing it that henceforth a character named Muir "will maintain complete supervision." A. W. Muir is one of Hutcheson's henchmen bearing the designation General Executive Board member.

At this writing, after nearly two years of struggle, Carpenters' Local 634 is still independent and defiant of the powerful Hutcheson machine. Even a superior court judge had to agree that "there is not sufficient showing that the alleged suspension of Local 634 was the result of proper notice and hearings," when he denied an injunction to Hutcheson's people that would have forced the officers chosen by the members out of the union.

Another judge, ruling on an injunction asked by the rank and file leader, granted them most of the requests, including a right to draw funds from the union's treasury for current expenses and restraining the Brotherhood's officialdom from in any way interfering with the full job and other rights of the members of Local 634.

A final court decision affecting the status of Local 634 is still pending. Meanwhile, the union is taking its case to the entire labor movement here and to the people generally, and is exposing the crookedness and dictatorial character of the Hutcheson machine.

THE STORY begins in 1947, when Local 634 played an active part in the movement for substantial improvements in the contract of the Carpenters District Council. When the contract was finally put before the members by Hutcheson's district henchmen, its content was conspicuous by the absence of everything the members wanted. Local 634 fought against its ratification and won wide support but for a few small outlying locals controlled by the district bureaucracy that were used to get the vote needed to rubber stamp the new pact.

Willis J. Hill, president, and A. Bowers, recording secretary, most active in the local's fight, became marked men and were soon expelled on action of the district council. Then followed the charges against the local and nine other leaders, because they "acted in concert" with their elected leaders. Then the discovery was made that the leaders are Communists or friends of Communists, and that they wrote articles in the local's paper "tending to disrupt and cause dissension in the Los Angeles District Council."

The struggle began in earnest. A farcical trial of the officers lasted months. Four additional officers and the local's editor were expelled. Five were ordered removed from office and forbidden to speak in meetings or take part in the local's affairs. Each time an expulsion order was issued against an officer, the local's militant members replaced him with another member who was pledged to carry on the fight. But at the same time, the local took measures to defend its hall and property with a 24-hour guard of rank and filers until the injunction holding off the Brotherhood's dogs was issued.

A COMMITTEE for Union Security was established through which the support of other Brotherhood locals and of the labor movement generally was solicited. Tens of thousands of pamphlets were widely distributed.

The local's resistance continues despite application by Hutcheson's men of their deadliest weapon—job control. Local 634 men can't get working cards through the District Council. A large number were forced to transfer membership to other locals in the city to get work.

It's the tenacity of the local's membership in this fight that interested me most. It shows how members of AFL union will fight for democratic unionism if given leadership. It shows also that the seeming omnipotence of a Hutcheson is most deceitful. These dictators do not really have a hold upon their members.

When Bill Green boasted in the AFL convention that the AFL doesn't have right or left wings, he was only speaking of the top bureaucrats in front of him. The men and women who pay dues don't count much with Bill Green.

COMING: A Crusader Goes Campaigning . . . by Arnold Sroog . . . in the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates —————— Editor
Milton Howard —————— Associate Editor
Alan Max —————— Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall —————— Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts —————— General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, October 12, 1949

—By Fred Ellis

The New German Government

SOMETHING GOOD is happening in eastern Germany—good for Americans, we think, as well as for the German people. When 18,000,000 Germans of the eastern zone set up a government under leaders who have already shown that they know how to uproot fascism, it's a great thing.

The world was plunged into war, and one third of a million Americans died in that war because fascism triumphed under Hitler. Uproot fascism, and you have the guarantee of peace. And that is what the new German government means.

How are they tearing up the fascist roots which are so deep in German soil? And why are the ugly shoots of fascism growing again in the western zones where the AMG has had its way for four years?

Answer those questions, and you see what is really so historic about the new government in Berlin.

First, they have smashed the power of the monopolists in eastern Germany; the basic industries are nationalized and run according to plan managed by the most reliable workers and technicians. In the West, industry is reviving under the same trusts and the same men that ran it for Hitler.

Then in east Germany they have broken the old feudal landholding system; the peasant whose misery made him an easy prey for Prussian militarism is gone. In his place is a new class of smallholders, already beginning to cooperate among themselves, and linked with the workingclass leadership of the cities. Nothing like that has happened in the West.

Third, the whole cultural and social life is built on friendship with the Soviet Union, and eastern Germany's neighbors; in the West, the puppets of the State Department and the Vatican openly call for "lebensraum" again. "Revenge" against Poland, Czechoslovakia and even France is heard more and more openly.

It could have been a new Germany for the entire Reich. But the imperialist powers didn't want it that way. They violated the Potsdam agreement to rebuild the western zones in their own image. Now a government emerges in east Germany dedicated to the principles on which Roosevelt and Stalin agreed at Potsdam. In course of time, such a Germany is bound to exert a powerful pull on the rest of the country. It is a big step forward for the German people. We wish them well, because it helps keep our own country at peace.

Who Cares? Only the People

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was asked last Wednesday whether he looked forward to any new proposals from the Soviet Union on atomic disarmament. No, he didn't, said Mr. Truman, and he contemptuously dismissed any such proposals in advance. At a crucial moment, when it is really this country that should be making new proposals, a President who is pledged to peace says: "Who cares?"

But Americans do care. Our country has been brought to a point of great danger by a gang of gamblers in Washington—men who thought they could blackmail Russia and bully their way to world domination with the threat of a non-existent superiority in atomic bombs.

Now everybody knows that the superiority is an illusion. The threats and bluster have gotten nowhere, except to foist a heavy war budget on us, arouse the hatred of the rest of humanity that wants peace.

The time for a change is here. New proposals are coming from the Soviet Union, such as Vishinsky's "Peace Pact." And new proposals must come from Washington. The very least that is needed is a Truman-Stalin meeting. Our people demand peace. They won't be satisfied with a Presidential shrug.



The Meaning of Curran's Resolution on 'Loyalty'

By Al Lannon

WHEN JOSEPH CURRAN at the recent National Maritime Union convention, opened his attack upon the remnants of democracy and rank and file control in the NMU, his first act was to introduce a so-called "Loyalty to America" resolution. This union wrecker who has sold out the interests

of his union rank and file to the shipowners and their war-mongering government—this disloyal person who is working against the interests of the American people—attempted to stampede the convention into completely destroying the democratic character of the union under the cover of a hypocritical resolution which pledged "loyalty" to America. This challenge to the loyalty of men who selflessly faced torpedoes and bombings and "kept 'em sailing" during the war was aimed at splitting the convention on the basis of "for or against America," to create the conditions whereby anyone who opposed Curran's anti-union policies would be labeled "Un-American."

The real aim of the resolution became clear even to those seamen who mistakenly supported it when Curran immediately followed it up with amendments to the union constitution that would have given the officials power to expel anyone whom they could label as "Reds." Events of the past year have proven that Curran considers any seaman who wants to defend his union, wages and conditions, a "Red."

It is pretty despicable when the patriotism of the rank and file is misused for the purpose of hurting the union. But it is even worse when, in the name of defending America, a weapon is given to the reactionary forces who seek to destroy what America stands for.

This is the meaning of the section in the resolution which states, "We will defend America against all its enemies, including the Soviet Union."

The real purpose of this resolution can be understood if we put it in this way: What would happen if a resolution were introduced declaring that the American seamen will defend America against all its enemies, including Canada?"

Almost every seaman would rightly ask, "Sure we will defend America but why do you include Canada as an enemy?"

"Is it because you hope that we would support a war which would help the bankers of America get control of Canadian mines, forests and industry?"

"Well then, does not the same

argument apply to the Soviet Union? Has the Soviet Union ever threatened our country? Is it making any demands on our country? Can anyone honestly say that there is any danger of the Red Army invading America?"

THE COMMUNISTS of Europe, whom Curran condemns, take the following position:

Hitler invaded and enslaved most of Europe whose people organized and waged war to drive the fascists out of their countries. These people welcomed the tremendous aid of the Red Army which helped them regain their national independence. If the people are ever again forced to fight against foreign invaders they will welcome the aid and support of their powerful ally and proven friend, the Soviet Union.

What's wrong with that? Of course this position of the European Communists is bad medicine for the Economic Royalists in America who dream of using Western Europe as a base for war against the Soviet Union.

But it is good medicine for the American people who have nothing to gain by supporting Wall Street's plans for world domination. The position taken by the European Communists is a powerful aid to the American people in their struggle to curb the warmongers and maintain peace.

Those delegates at the NMU convention who voted against Curran's union-disrupting, war-mongering, "Loyalty" resolution were not voting "in favor" of the Soviet Union and "against" America, as Curran so hypocritically states.

On the contrary, they voted for America, for peace, and against the bosses' program of union-busting, fascism and war.

Most of the delegates who voted against this phony resolution were not Communists. The Communists shared their position because the aims of the Communist Party is to help defend labor and America from its enemies.

We are confident that the stand taken by these delegates will win the support of all seamen as the real issues become clear.



Dennis Begins Closing Address to Jury

(Continued from Page 1)

he declared, pointing out that this amendment guarantees freedom of religion, press, speech and assembly.

"It is a political trial, a thought control trial," he said. "The prosecutor has tried to try the untriable. The prosecutor has put before the jury a whole body of political thought."

Five defense lawyers preceded Dennis before the jury since the defense summations began last Friday. His is the final defense summation. He is scheduled to conclude today, at which time prosecutor John F. X. McGohey will begin his summation, scheduled to wind up Thursday. Judge Harold R. Medina is scheduled to give the case to the jury late Thursday.

The court adjourned at 4:30 p.m. to reconvene at 10 a.m. today after Dennis had addressed the jury for a half-hour.

"We Communist leaders are not guilty of any conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence," he told the jury.

He pointed out that there was no evidence or testimony of any kind that the defendants had advocated the seizure of arms.

"Unable to challenge the record of our deeds," Dennis continued, "the prosecution has placed a new defendant in the dock—the classic philosophy of Marxism-Leninism.

The "evidence" of the prosecution, Dennis said, was sentences and parts of text torn from the context of Marxist-Leninist books. He observed that the prosecution during the course of the trial not only professed "to be ventriloquists putting words in our mouths" but also "mind readers."

He characterized the prosecution's case as "police state subterfuge," based on a "Mein Kampf theory of Marxism-Leninism." He reminded the jury that the reconstitution of the Communist Party in 1945, which the prosecution claimed constituted a "conspiracy," could not possibly have been a conspiracy because it was front page news in every newspaper.

The documents, speeches and resolutions of the July, 1945, national Communist convention were "public documents," Dennis reminded the jury.

Dennis recalled how the evidence showed that at the time the alleged conspiracy was said to have begun, a new political situation arose when President Roosevelt died and the war with Japan was nearing the end. This, he said, led Communist Party chairman William Z. Foster and the defendants to reexamine the policies of the Party, long before the time cited by the prosecutor as the time of the beginning of the alleged conspiracy.

He told how Foster and other leaders of the Communist movement had been waging a struggle against the policies of Earl Browder for a year before the Duclos article.

The sole aim of reconstituting the Communist Party was to make it a more effective organization to fight on behalf of the workers, against lynching and against atomic war," he continued.

The indictment, he pointed out, charged perfectly legal activities such as bringing about the election of officers, organization of clubs and district and state units of the Communist Party, recruiting and publishing and circulating books and articles advocating Marxism-Leninism.

Dennis reminded the jury that the attack on civil rights in Nazi Germany began with a similar attack on the German Communist party.

He charged that the prosecution was trying to convict the defendants through the illegal courtroom trickery of charging "guilt by association"—associating the defendants with books, ideas and

the party of socialist thought.

Repressive measures, he declared, are the "surest way to kill the Bill of Rights, to encourage secret organizations and make people look behind them."

The record of the trial shows that Communists have always proclaimed their views and aims, he stated. He urged the jury to recall the 35 defense witnesses, who he said represented a cross-section of "our membership."

"Probably some of you never saw a real live Communist before you came to Foley Square," Dennis said, bringing a smile to the face of every member of the jury. "Perhaps you didn't know there were descendants of Daniel Boone and John and Priscilla Alden in our Party before you came here."

He pointed to the fact that half the defense witnesses were veterans of World War II, and that the Party had such "distinguished friends outside our ranks" as Paul Robeson, "who was unable to do more (on the witness stand) than to say some of us were his friends."

Attorney Crockett began his powerful address to the jury at 11:10 a.m. after Attorney Harry Sacher concluded his summary begun on Monday.

Before the morning session summaries began, defendants and friends of the defendants rushed to the front of the courtroom to shake hands with Carl Winter, Michigan Communist chairman, who was released a few moments earlier from the Federal House of Detention where he had served 30 days on a contempt citation for refusing to disclose whether Alfred Wagenknecht, his father-in-law, attended the July, 1945 convention of the Communist Political Association.

Winter was sentenced to jail Sept. 12, after he told Judge Medina he would refuse to act as an

informer for the prosecutor against his father-in-law.

Crockett spoke to the jury in a quiet tone, his voice breaking with deep emotion when he told how he, a non-Communist, a Negro attorney from Detroit, disagreed with many things the Communist Party advocated, but that he was certain the Communist Party was the one political organization in America that was carrying on the most valiant and effective fight on behalf of the Negro people.

He pointed out that Judge Medina and prosecutor McGohey had claimed the Negro question was a peripheral issue in the case.

"It is impossible to discuss the Communist Party without discussing the Negro question," he said. "To discuss the program of a party you must discuss the heart of that program. And the heart of the Communist Party program in this country is the Negro question."

McGohey sat stunned in his chair as Crockett noted significantly that there was not a single line of prosecution cross-examination on the Negro question.

Judge Medina peered down in silent anger from the bench as Crockett told the jury that it was also significant that there was no Negro member on prosecutor McGohey's staff, and that there was no Negro sitting as a judge in the Federal district court.

The prosecutor, he said, will no doubt charge in his summary that the Communist Party "used" the Negro people.

"To say Negroes are 'used' by an organization is to insult the entire Negro people," he said. "So far as the Communist Party is concerned, it could be said that Negroes used the Communist Party.

"I'd like to see the Republican Party and the Democratic Party use the Negro people as the Communist Party does," he said.

Crockett asserted that the Communist Party, in his opinion, had used the Negro question very successfully to educate the American people and show how the wedge of fascism is entering American life.



CROCKETT

He pointed out that the Negro people were part of this country for 300 years, had been slaves and are still second class citizens, regardless of their economic status.

OWN EXPERIENCE

"I was a U. S. attorney," he said, "but they kept me in Washington and didn't permit me to go out and prosecute the lynchers."

He told how the heritage of the Marxists' fight in America for the liberation of the Negro people goes back to the civil war days, how the Communists of that period sparked the anti-slavery movement and were commissioned as officers by Abraham Lincoln in the Union army.

Crockett recalled that Government stooges had stated there were times when Communists used false names.

"We too had to use false names," Crockett declared, referring to the days of slavery. "The underground railway did not issue time tables and reveal the names of its passengers . . ."

He recalled how prosecutor McGohey had brought in William Nowell and William Cummings as paid informers to betray their own people, the Negro people, and he pointed out that the prosecutor "would rather use Negroes as in-

formers" than to raise them to positions of dignity.

He noted that a Government informer testified that the Communist Party program of "self determination for the Negro people in the black belt" meant "force and violence." That, he said, is a slander on the Negro people.

Self determination in the Black Belt, as advocated and taught by the Communist Party, the Detroit lawyer asserted, means "the right to vote, the right to hold public office."

Crockett asked why the U. S. prosecutor had failed to prosecute the perpetrators of force and violence during the recent Peekskill outrage.

"You don't prosecute yourself," he declared. "Because to prosecute them would be to prosecute the same tendencies that are behind this trial."

He urged the jury to consider the motives of a prosecutor that can indict a political party on the testimony of a dozen government paid informers, but who at the same time failed to prosecute the perpetrators of force and violence against the people.

CONSCIENCE OF AMERICA

"This is an attempt to outlaw the party of Scottsboro," the lawyer stated. ". . . This is the prosecution of a party which during 30 years of its existence has been the conscience of America. Get rid of it and there will be another party to take its place."

Crockett asked the jury to examine the evidence in the case.

"Wherein is there any evidence, is there any proof that the Communist Party and the defendants here on trial conspired to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence?" he asked.

He recalled that William Pitt had told King George of England, prior to the American: "Your majesty, You can't indict a whole people."

"What is taking place here," Crockett continued, "is an attempt to indict 60,000 or 70,000 members of the Communist Party."

He told the jury to consider all the 1945 meetings of the national board and national committee of the Communist Party and the 1945 emergency convention of the Communist organization. These meetings, according to the prosecutor, were part of the alleged conspiracy to advocate force and violence.

WIDE PUBLICITY

Crockett reminded the jurors that the evidence shows that all of these meetings were given wide publicity, and the proceedings, resolutions and programs adopted were published throughout the nation in the press. There was certainly no proof of a conspiracy offered by the prosecutor in connection with those meetings, Crockett observed.

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In Memoriam

OUR BELOVED husband and father, William Beale, died Oct. 12, 1940, staunch trade unionist, fought for a better world for workers. —Rae and Kenneth.

He asked the jury to bear in mind the high purposes which animated Gates and his co-defendants Robert Thompson to go to Spain as volunteers in the Spanish Republican Army to wage war against Hitler, Mussolini and Franco.

Had the lessons which Gates and his associates taught in regard to the significance of the Spanish

war been taken to heart by the Party. Winston gave his experience as follows:

"That was the experience where Raymond Gunn was tied by rope and burned on top of a school building in Marysville, Mo. The National Guard, present with full officer complement, refused to act against the lynch mob on the grounds that the orders were not to act unless a request was made by the sheriff, and nothing was done by the sheriff to prevent this lynching. And so a human body, a school building were burned to the ground, and I had the problem of overcoming the shattered and abandoned hopes of my mother who, understanding that Raymond Gunn was likewise unemployed, knowing that in the search for employment I had to go into hostile communities, knowing that racial tension was being fanned, I helped to quiet the fears of my mother and family by trying to take some form of positive action to prove that Negro and white in the city of Kansas City, Mo., could unite on the basis of an intelligent program of democratic action, that there were many humanitarians, people who were interested in decency and justice."

Winston's CHARACTER

Sacher spoke of Winston as "a man whom I have grown not only to love but to admire, a great man, a credit not only to his own people but a credit to our country."

I speak of course of Henry Winston, a grandson of a slave," Sacher went on. "Provided with the most meager, the most rudimentary of educations, in segregated schools—segregated schools in the very state from which the President comes, Missouri—schools by the way, which are ironically called Lincoln schools. In the name of the Great Emancipator, they maintain these schools."

Sacher read from the trial record Winston's own testimony on why he joined the Communist

and I ask you ladies and gentlemen, how do you reconcile these fine, these noble words with the portrait that the prosecution draws of Henry Winston? How can you? Is this a man of force and violence? No. No, the record shows that throughout his own life, there was just one cause and one cause only to which Winston was undyingly dedicated—and that was the cause of helping his fellow man.

Music:

The Story of Jimcrow in U. S. Grand Opera

Metropolitan, San Francisco Opera Company Slam Doors on Some of Our Singers
By Norman Canright

SAN FRANCISCO.—In San Francisco's War Memorial Opera House last Friday night Kirsten Flagstad, whose loyalty to democracy is open to serious question, led an all-white company through Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde*.

In Los Angeles' Wrigley Field that same night another singer, Paul Robeson, defied the neo-fascists of the United States once more with songs which expressed the fighting spirit of a great people.

There are many ironies in a comparison of these two events. But there is none more striking and more important than its illustration of the working of Jimcrow in a significant field of the nation's culture.

For the San Francisco Opera Company, which defied popular opinion to present its Nazi-tinted Nordic has never in its history permitted a Negro to sing in opera.

THE MEN WHO search throughout Europe for new talent ignore the magnificent voices of Robeson, Marian Anderson, Carol Brice, Dorothy Maynor and dozens of other Negroes. The men who prattled about "democracy" and "fair play" in San Francisco's City Hall last month do not practice their faith.

Because we regard this Jimcrow in opera as a most serious example of chauvinism and as a major barrier to the removal of the culture from big business to a people's art, we intend to expose and fight this discrimination.

We are fully aware of other factors which have removed opera from its earlier role as a democratic cultural expression: the wealthy patronage which, together with high admission prices, has



MARIAN ANDERSON

made it a plaything of high fashion; the separation of content from the problems of contemporary society.

The fight against Jimcrow there is nonetheless important; if it is won its effect on the whole art form will be of tremendous importance.

THE STRUGGLE of the Negro artist for recognition in opera is neither new nor uniformly unsuccessful. It began in the 19th century when such singers as Adelaine Smith Terry received recognition on the opera stages of Europe which was denied them in the United States. It continued as one singer after another—Lillian Evans, Jules Bledsoe, Caterina Jarboro, Florence Cole Talbert and those to follow—demonstrated their talents in opera.

Several all-Negro operatic companies flourished in the United States at the turn of the century, notably the Drury Opera Co.



CAROL BRICE

And on July 22, 1933, Caterina Jarboro became the first Negro woman singer to appear with a non-Jimcrow opera company in the United States. She sang the title role of Aida with the Chicago Opera Company in the Hippodrome, New York City.

Miss Jarboro's success was instantaneous; she was signed with



DOROTHY MAYNOR



PAUL ROBESON

Jules Bledsoe in the role of years.

Amonasro for a 20-week season in the fall of 1933.

The previous year Bledsoe, on 24 hours notice, had appeared in Aida with the summer grand opera company at Cleveland, Ohio.

But the walls did not come tumbling down. The "grand old lady," the Metropolitan Opera Company, ignored the proven merit of Negro singers; likewise the other major operatic groups in the nation.

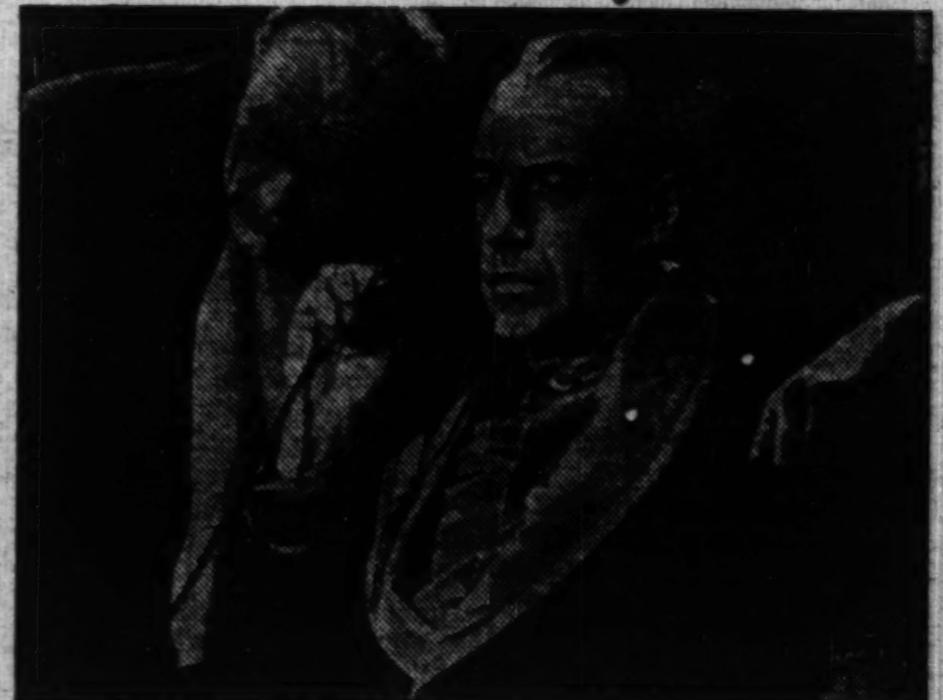
THE GREATEST singers of the day, Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Dorothy Maynor, Roland Hayes, Carol Brice, are still restricted to the concert stage. In recent times only the New York Civic Opera Company—to our knowledge—has had the courage to practice this most obvious form of democracy.

In August, 1938, Arturo Toscanini said to the great contralto Marian Anderson: "A voice like yours is heard once in a hundred



KENNETH SPENCER

'AFFAIR BLUM,' NEW GERMAN FILM AT THE WORLD, OCT. 17



Kurt Erhardt and Helmut Randolph in a scene from 'The Affair Blum.'

The Affair Blum, a new German film drama set in the period of the Weimar Republic, will have its American premiere at the World Theatre on Monday, Oct.

17. Produced at the Deutsche A. G. Studios in Berlin, The Affair Blum has been heralded as one of the major films to come out of postwar Europe.

The story of The Affair Blum briefly concerns the efforts of the police to pin a murder charge on an innocent man. The picture is based on a famous trial in Germany some 25 years ago, which created a great stir at the time, and became known as the German Dreyfus case.

The Affair Blum is being released here with English titles, by the Central Cinema Corp.

Briefly Noted

The Directors Laboratory of the American Ensemble Theatre will hold auditions for directors on Thursday evening, October 13, 8 p. m. at the Malin Studio, 225 W. 46 St. The Laboratory will be led by J. J. Robbins, translator of Stanislavsky's "My Life in Art."

Ruth St. Denis will be presented in a program of her most famous dances on Monday evening, October 24, at 8:40 in Kaufman Auditorium of the 92d St. YM and YWHA. The recital, which is the first event in the Y's Theatre Dance Series, will cover nearly 50 years of her career.

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

John Harvey and Judy Parrish (Mrs. Harvey) will play the young married couple in Eddie Albert's new documentary film Human Beginnings. The sequel to Albert's Human Growth discusses the adjustment a six year old must make to the arrival of a new brother or sister. The Harveys play the parents of these children.

The author of the article Guilty of Treason—A Packet of Lies printed on this page last Friday was Joseph Morton.

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platoff appears daily in the Daily Worker.

Thank You, Gentlemen!

"WIDOW INGRAM"

By Samuel Tuman

"Impressive."—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
"Strong and startling."—Paul Davis
"Noble, sympathetic."—Alphonse Marion
"Fine." — Kenneth Leslie
"A tribute!" — Alice Berry

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Hollywood:**An Informative Book
On 'Negro in Films'**

By David Platt

PETER NOBLE'S informative book *The Negro in Films*, published in England by Skelton Robinson and now available at the Workers Bookshop in New York, contains the following recognition of this paper's effective campaigns against anti-Negro films:

"... In the past ten years forceful protests against Hollywood type casting (of Negroes) have come from... various sections of the Negro press and of the Liberal and Left white press including such papers as... the New York Daily Worker." (Page 218.)

Both the Daily Worker and New Masses carried on a vigorous blast against the film's showing describing it (*Gone With the Wind*) as Fascist, reactionary, an incitement to race hatred, a monstrous slander of the Negro people, and going on to assert that the film justified the existence of the Ku Klux Klan. The New York State Committee of the American Communist Party went further and issued the following statement: "Gone With the Wind revives every foul slander against the Negro people, every stock-in-trade lie of the Southern lynchers. Well-dressed in a slick package of sentimentality for the old 'noble' traditions of the South, this movie is a rabid incitement against the Negro people. The historical struggle for democracy in this country which we have come to cherish so dearly is vilified and condemned. The great liberator, Abraham Lincoln is pictured as a tyrant and a coward. Not only is this vicious picture calculated to provoke race riots, but also to cause sectional strife between the North and the South just when the growth of the labour and progressive movement has made possible the increasing unity of Negro and white on behalf of the common interests of both." (Pages 76, 77).

NOBLE'S BOOK overlooks however the tremendous role played by the Daily Worker in the biggest fight around a film that this country had seen since the opening of Birth of a Nation, namely the fight against MGM's Tennessee Johnson. The campaign against this anti-Negro, anti-Democratic film was initiated by the Daily Worker in July, 1942, when we addressed an open letter to the film's director, William Dieterle, urging him not to make it.

Tennessee Johnson asked the American people to link arms with Andrew Johnson, who as President of the United States after Lincoln's assassination betrayed the fight for the abolition of slavery and extension of democracy to Negroes, and to reject Thaddeus Stevens, one of America's greatest champions of democracy and a mortal enemy of Johnson and everything he stood for. The concluding scene was altogether outrageous. It showed a national unity after the Reconstruction period was over, based upon the return of the ex-slaveholders with all privileges while the Negroes were excluded from this unity. We said such a film implied surrendering the purpose for which the war against Hitler fascism was being fought, thereby achieving a false peace and a false unity.

Thousands of organizations and hundreds of thousands of individuals supported the Daily Worker campaign against Tennessee Johnson. Protests poured into MGM and the OWI from the National Negro Congress and its 3,000 organizations and from such groups as the New York State CIO Industrial Union Council, National Council of Negro Youth, Catholic Interracial Council, New York Urban League, International Workers Order, Communist Party, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and from such notables in the arts as Lee Strasberg, Louis Calhern, Dorothy Gish, Herman Shumlin, Harold Clurman, Ben Hecht, Joseph Schildkraut, Vincent Price, Tennessee Williams and others.

This fight demonstrated as never before the power of protest. The broad united front in the midst of the war brought about Tennessee Johnson's flop at the box office.

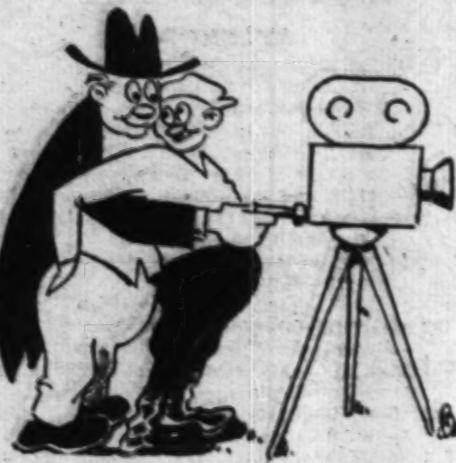
THE NEW ISSUE of Sequence, British quarterly devoted to films, contains an extended appreciation of the work of the distinguished Hollywood cameraman Gregg Toland who died last year. Toland's camera work was an integral part of such fine films as *Long Voyage Home*, *Grapes of Wrath*, *Little Foxes*, *These Three*, *Citizen Kane* and *Best Years of Our Lives*. "Despite his technical achievements," writes William Wyler, the director who worked with him on several pictures, "Toland was not a technician or a trick man; he was a creative artist who worked with the director to find the best and most effective way of telling a story on the screen, and then applied his technical skill, his craftsmanship and his inventiveness to tell that story, with no regard for what generally was considered 'good photography.' Men like Gregg Toland are almost impossible to replace because they are never satisfied with doing well what has been done before, but constantly strive to expand the horizons of the medium."

IN THE SAME ISSUE Peter Ericsson reveals that the revised edition of History of Film by Maurice Bardeche and Robert Brasillach dated Paris, 1948, is disfigured by a "nauseating, violent anti-Semitism." Ericsson says "the authors must have spent a vast amount of research in tracing the names and origins of hundreds of people so as to be able to vilify their work. This is an automatic rule which only breaks down when, as in the case of America, the personal histories are unavailable. Thus the Jews are responsible for the slum of French films before the war, the Jews who left Germany after 1933 are 'not worth a tear of regret.' (Ben) Hecht is dismissed for his 'facile Jewish psychology,' etc. There is an example on almost every page."

At the same time the book acclaimed the "virility, sanity, humor" of Nazi films while sneering at Soviet films.

One of the authors of this French History of Film—Brasillach—was shot at the end of the war as a collaborationist. The other one—Bardeche—who is just as guilty—is still alive.

KING BROTHERS' film *Gun Crazy* is based on a story by Mackinlay Kantor about "two people (not Acheson and Bevin) who cannot face the world without guns."

**Around the Dial:****Seldes' Personal Comments
On the Lively Arts**

By Bob Lauter

AT 10 P.M. on Sundays every week Gilbert Seldes offers his highly personal comments on metropolitan culture in his program, *The Lively Arts* (WNEW). Save for a few book discussion shows, this is the only program on radio which accepts the concept of culture as something worth discussing.

Seldes' comments are highly personal. Inevitably, you will find some of his ideas questionable, but *The Lively Arts* remains an adult and entertaining program.

SELDES does not confine his comments to those fields generally accepted as "The Arts" with a capital A. He will discuss ballet, theatre, books and music, but he also talks of such things as advertising and baseball as reflections of the general culture in which we live. He even bemoans the failure of New York to realize that autumn is arriving, and that the foliage on the other side of the Hudson is changing color. With little concern for the revolt of the Yosians which his remark will launch, he says that "flying is better than motoring and motoring is better than walking if you want to see scenery."

IT IS ALSO FROM SELDES that we obtain the hair-raising information that the Grand Central Station is now broadcasting 25 commercials for various products per hour. He also informs us, while our hair is still standing on end, that Lindsay and Crouse (*Life With Father*) have been retained to do an endless series of "Belvedere" stories for Zanuck. The movies, declares Seldes, are about to assault us with 10 years of Clifton Webb and Belvedere.

IN THIS CONNECTION Seldes

SHARE PHILHARMONIC PODIUM

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI (left) and Dimitri Mitropoulos will share conducting honors in the 1949-50 season of CBS concerts by the N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony. Stokowski conducts the first eight concerts beginning, Sunday, Oct. 16.

assails the theory that the public won't accept good moving pictures. He cites the case of Lawrence Olivier's *Hamlet* (which Seldes considers inferior to Henry V). *Hamlet*, as a movie, is now entering its second years in the theatre in which it opened.

PERHAPS the most provocative of Gilbert Seldes' opinions concerns the legitimate theatre. He speaks of the drop from 75 to 32 theatres in the last decade. While he says he is in favor of good plays, he derides the idea that good plays alone are the cure for the situation. (When there were three times as many theatres, says Seldes, there were three times as many bad plays.)

Theatre, he pointed out, is no longer a cultural operation, but a big real estate operation in New York City. As long as it remains a real estate operation, it will continue wasting away.

Seldes speculates on what might be done. He remarks that the tradition of people going to the theatre in the limited Broadway area must change, and that the theatre must begin going to the people. He suggests not 75, but a thousand small theatres which are not primarily real estate operations, and which are spread over a wide area. Why, he asks, should not three companies, in such theatres, be playing a hit such as *Death of a Salesman* today?

Books:**'Mask of Glory', War Novel**

By Robert Friedman

MASK OF GLORY, by Dan Levin, is a war novel. More precisely, it is the story of a Polish-American youngster who joins the Marines, is assigned to the infantry, and dies as a result of wounds received in Pacific combat.

Levin writes with a simplicity

MASK OF GLORY, by Dan Levin. Whittlesey House. 320 pp. \$3.

and directness born of his first-hand knowledge of his subject matter. His descriptions of the stupid barbarity of military routine, the rigors of boot camp training and the sensations of combat ring true.

What is best in *Mask of Glory* is its insight into the character of Glenn Mason, born Mankiewicz, the young hero of Levin's novel who has not even defined his world and his place in it before he dies. Levin communicates well, also, the fierce desire of men hurled into a deadly conflict for a meaning to their sacrifice, a meaning not given them by their commanders or their government.

Levin is not equally successful

with his other characters, succumbing to the temptations to symbolize America's multi-national population, its racial and religious strains, by conveniently grouping representatives of national and sectional groups. These never come to life as individuals, but only as the Jew, the Italian, the southerner, and so on. That the author has done this to accept the unity of Americans of varying origins is laudable, but he has not succeeded in integrating his purpose into the fabric of a novel.

MORE IMPORTANT, while Levin makes some stabs at dealing with the nature of the war and, with greater emphasis, points out the failure of our capitalist society to provide a decent life for the people, *Mask of Glory* winds up with some empty rhetoric. Before he dies, Glenn is mystically reconciled to his alien origin, is for the first time proudly convinced that he is an American. After his death, his older brother, George, sheds a bitterness born of

poverty and his feeling of inferiority, based, like Glenn's, on his origin, because Glenn's death has made his family "belong."

In another book, all this might be dismissed with deserved contempt as flimflam on an American Legion level. But it is here rather regrettable, because Levin does try to indicate the deep feeling of his GIs that all the pain and suffering of the war is tragic waste if a better life for the American people does not result.

Unfortunately, this theme is so diffidently approached, and in so vague and rhetorical a manner, that it is no more useful than the hinting of a good intention.



A PASSIONATE STORY OF JEALOUSY AND SUSPICION!

SHAMED

AGREEABLE OR OTHERWISE? PICTURE! MARIA RICCI of "PAKAN" VITTORIO GASSMAN of "THE WANDERING JEW" MAGNINA RISU of "THE EARTH CRIES OUT" MASSIMO GIROTTI of "THE IRON CROWN"

STANLEY

BERNARD SHAW'S satiric

PYGMALEION

ANNAMAGNANI

IRVING PL...

Sacher

(Continued from Page 5)

disagreement between Foster and Browder as to whether the American people should fight for the realization of the objectives of Teheran? Is there a disagreement on the proposition that the scourge of war should be banished for generations to come? No, no, Foster's letter carries a crushing no to that proposition. As a matter of fact it was because Foster was far more passionately devoted to the cause of peace than he opposed Browder. That was the explanation of it.

And I am going to analyze portions of this letter with you because as I say it is in that letter that you will find ideas expressed to his associates which were subsequently adopted when the Communist Party was reconstituted in 1945.

Those were ideas, not in an article of Duclos, not in dictation from abroad, but in this letter of Jan. 20, 1944, whose precepts and whose principles were embraced and readopted by the Communist Party in 1945 when it was reconstituted. That contains the answer to this whole case.

In his letter Mr. Foster sounded the keynote of his position in the following words. He said:

"The enforcement"—I am reading from the Government's Exhibit 25; the government put this in evidence; Mr. Foster said in this letter of January, 1944:

"The enforcement of the Teheran decisions both in national and international aspects demands the broadest possible national unity, and in this national unity there must be workers, farmers, professionals, small businessmen, men of all the capitalist elements who will loyally support the program."

Remember that. In January, 1944, Foster suggested not only unity founded upon workers, farmers and professionals, but urged that for the achievement of the objectives of peace for generations to come it was necessary to have a national unity which included capitalist elements. He said he wanted included in that unity capitalist elements who will loyally support the program, and his disagreement with Browder came on one thing and one thing only at that time, for it expressed the most fundamental aspect of their disagreement on a host of other questions.

FOSTER'S CRITICISM

Foster criticized Browder in these words. He said that:

"Browder entertained the idea that the main body of American finance capital, big business, is now or can be incorporated into the national unity necessary to carry out the decision of the Teheran conferences in the democratic progressive spirit."

And his criticism of Browder was expressed again in these words. He said:

"In the national unity there must be included not only the workers and farmers, etc., and all the capitalist elements who will loyally support the program."

But he also said: "To assume that such capitalists, that is, capitalists who will loyally support the Teheran program, constitute the decisive section of finance capital"—finance capital here means the same thing that President Roosevelt used to use when he spoke of economic royalists; and he said, "to believe that the economic royalists constitute the decisive sections for the support of America's aspirations for peace is to delude one's self."

He said they were not the boys on whom peace would rest. He said, in effect, if I were to sum up his position in a single sentence, he said that he would as soon trust wolves to take care of sheep as permit warmakers to guard the peace.

Foster made clear that what he was objecting to was Browder's building on a foundation that would prove to be of sand. For big business has historically been, said Foster, the warmakers of the world. They have made the war.

We little people, you, I and the millions and millions of others in our country and throughout the countries of the rest of the world, do we make a war? No, no. The big boys make them, and that is why Foster said they were not the ones to be relied on.

Now, there is passage after passage in that letter of January, 1944, which I am not reading to you but which I urge you to request from the court, if you deem it necessary in the course of your deliberations, for I repeat that there is nothing in this case that so importantly proves the innocence of these defendants, that so conclusively demonstrates that what they were dedicated to in 1944 and 1945, as they had been through a quarter of a century of existence before, and that was the preservation of world peace.

Steel

(Continued from Page 7) sions, their fathers would be dependent upon them. And times were getting tough enough without the extra burden.

The same feeling exists among the steel strikers, who look upon the gains of the miners as goals for which to fight. None of the steel strikers think the pension they're fighting for now will be as good as the miners'. But they feel it's a step in the right direction. (The miners are also fighting for shorter work week now).

Trouble is, though that the steel strikers are not sure just exactly what their pension would be. Under the fact-finding board formula,

pension plans are to be studied until March, 1950, and go into effect May 1. The steel strikers want something like the miners; they're not enthusiastic for the one negotiated at Ford's, with its provisions for pensions at 65 after 30 years' service. They would also like to see an industrywide setup as in the mines, not something applied to separate companies.

WAGE TALK

And so, partly because of this uncertainty, the sentiment for not settling without a wage increase is growing among the steel strikers. The majority in this area are not yet talking that way, but the number who are increased with every day that the strike is prolonged.

Growing numbers feel that if there had been no strike, or if the strike had been brief, it might have been okay to settle without the wage increase. But now, as one striker put it in discussion with his union brothers: "The companies ought to be made to pay for this strike. And, besides, we need a wage increase."

In both steel and coal, the men feel it would be good to have really adequate government pensions, such as exist in some places in Europe. But they also feel that such pensions are a long-time proposition. Meanwhile, they feel, they have the strength to fight for pensions within their industries.

Despite the uncertainty about the pensions in steel, the men do not intend to give in to the companies. And it's not merely around the issue, as the companies insist, that the men should pay part of the cost in order to obtain a "bigger" pension.

You ask steel strikers why the companies forced a strike around an issue which would cost them so little, and invariably you get two answers: "They'll never give the men a penny if they can get away with it" and "They want to smash the union."

That's why, although C. R. Cox, Carnegie-Illinois president, sent out a cleverly worded, booby-trapped letter to all the workers, the strikers rejected it out of hand without even bothering to argue over the points Cox raised.

If you don't register, you can't vote for a five-cent fare. Register Today 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Gladstein

(Continued from Page 5)

Could it be, ladies and gentlemen, that this prosecution is a part of the pattern of fear and hysteria? Could it be that this case is an effort to remove from the American scene a rival political party?

No political party which happens to be in control of the government at any given time has the right to eliminate another political party from the field of competition provoked. If such a right existed there would be an end of debate, an end of disagreement, an end of democracy, and the result would be conformity, a conformity like that of the grave. Dead men cannot speak, and men who may not speak might just as well be dead.

ENTIRE PARTY TRIED

Don't imagine for a second that it is not the entire Communist Party that is being attacked as a political organization in this trial. It is not these 11 men alone. Look at the indictment: It accuses these men and others. It does not confine itself to that 1945 convention in New York where the conspiracy was supposed to have been hatched up. It says "in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere."

In other words, the conspiracy was all the members of the Communist Party, and the place of the conspiracy is all over the United States. If that is not an effort to put an entire political party out of existence through using a court, then I can't imagine it.

I say it would be a pretty sorry day not only for the American working man but for all of us if we are told what political party we can or cannot join.

Now some of you may be thinking in your minds right now, yes, this case does present a pretty grave question of free speech, but, after all, that is something for some higher court to look into; we are not judges; we are not lawyers; we are just jurors. I hope none of you makes that error. Here and now is the time to save our Bill of Rights, not later. Here and now, while there is yet time, before there is unleashed in our country such a wave of intolerance that we will all be engulfed by it.

Union

(Continued from Page 4)

• Resolution urging federal officials to utilize more fully Negro nurses (1945).

• Requesting federal government to plan for effective reconversion to peacetime production (1945).

• Requesting Congress to pass an effective jobs program (1945).

• Urging New York City Congressmen to back enactment of pending FEPC legislation (1945).

• Requesting Dewey to call a special legislative session on reconversion, employment and aid to returning veterans (1945).

• Urging Truman to issue federal FEPC executive order.

• Calling for protection of job rights and physical safety of Negro longshoremen and other workers on city waterfront.

• Calling for passage of state legislation regulating hours of work for children under 18.

• Urging War Labor Board to grant demands of merchant seamen for basic wage increase (1945).

• Urging defeat of Truman's "draft labor" plan against rail and mine workers.

• Opposing Taft-Hartley Law then being debated in Congress.

• Calling for repeal of Taft-Hartley.

• Calling for passage of the Wagner-Murray - Dingel National Health Act.

The Harlem Councilman also introduced many other measures in behalf of various groups of civil service workers, as well as of other particular labor groups.

RADIO

WMCA — 570 kc.	WINS — 1010 kc.	WHM — 1005 kc.
WVWD — 1330 kc.	WBNT — 1480 kc.	
WOR — 710 kc.	WCBS — 880 kc.	WOV — 1290 kc.
WJZ — 770 kc.	WNEW — 1120 kc.	WQXR — 1500 kc.
WNYC — 890 kc.	WILB — 1190 kc.	

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

P. M.
6:00—Nat'l. Orchestral Association Rehearsal. WNYC.
8:30—Vito Marcantonio. WMCA.
9:00—Groucho Marx show. WCBS
9:05—COMMUNIST PARTY POLITICAL TALK. WMCA.
9:30—Bing Crosby show. WCBS.
10:30—On Trial. WJZ.
10:40—Singer Strikers. WAAT. (970 kc.)
11:30—Deems Taylor concert. WOR.

TV

8:00—Actors Studio. WJZ.
9:00—Television Theatre. WNBT.

6:15—WNBC—Sports	WOR—On the Century
WJZ—Modern Romances	WJZ—Alien Prescott
WOR—News	WCBS—Political Talk
WQXR—News: Alma Dettinger	6:30—WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
WNBC—We Learn and Learn	WOR—News
11:15—WNBC—Dr. Paul	6:45—WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Tello Test	WOR—Star Lomax
11:30—WNBC—Jack Beret	WJZ—Sammy Kaye
WOR—Against the Storm	WCBS—Fulton Oursler
WJZ—Buddy Rogers	7:00—WNBC—Frank Sinatra Songs
WCBS—Grand Slam	WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
WQXR—Along the Danube	WCBS—Beulah Show
11:45—WNBC—Lora Lawton	WJZ—Political Talk
WCBS—Rosemary	WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—Luncheon Concert	WQXR—News: Keyboard Artists
	7:15—WNBC—News of the World
	WOR—Answer Man
	WJZ—Elmer Davis
	WQXR—News; On Stage
	7:30—WNBC—Guy Lombardo
	WOR—Gabriel Heatter
	WCBS—Club 15—Variety
	WJZ—Lone Ranger
	WQXR—Jaques Fay
	7:45—WOR—I Love a Mystery
	WCBS—Edward Murrow
	8:00—WNBC—This Is Your Life
	WOR—Can You Top This
	WJZ—Mr. Malone, Play
	WCBS—Mr. Chameleon
	WQXR—News: Symphony Hall
	8:30—WNBC—The Great Gildersleeve
	WOR—Boston Blackie
	WCBS—Dr. Christian
	WNYC—Mind Over Music
	WJZ—Sherlock Holmes
	WMCN—Hon. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor
	9:00—WNBC—Break the Bank
	WCBS—You Bet Your Life
	WOR—Hollywood Theatre
	WJZ—Morris Karloff, Play
	WNYC—BBC Concert Hall
	9:05—WNCA—N. Y. State Communist Party on Ben Davis Campaign
	9:30—WNBC—Mr. District Attorney
	WJZ—The Croupier, Play
	WOR—Family Theatre
	WCBS—Bing Crosby Show
	WQXR—Let's Celebrate
	10:00—WNBC—Big Story—Sketch
	WJZ—Lawrence Walk Show
	WOR—Scattergood Baines, Play
	WCBS—Burns and Allen Show
	10:30—WNBC—Curtain Time
	WCBS—Claude Thornhill Orch.
	WJZ—On Trial
	WQXR—Melodies of Old Vienna
	10:45—WAAT—Singer Strikers
	270 Kilocycles

MOVIE GUIDE

• Excellent

THE HEIRESS. William Wyler's fine screen treatment of the James novel, Washington Square, with intelligent performances by Olivia de Havilland and Montgomery Clift. Manhattan—Music Hall.

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.

THE LAST STOP. The deeply moving Polish film about the women's section of the Auschwitz concentration camp. Manhattan—Apollo.

THIS LAND IS MINE. The story of a meek schoolmaster in a Nazi occupied country, with Charles Laughton. Manhattan—Pic.

I KNOW WHERE I'M GOING. A charming British comedy about a girl who knew her own mind, with Wendy Hiller. Manhattan—68 St. Playhouse.

CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS. A revival of a French classic with Francoise Rosay. Manhattan—Rialto.

HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious shortcomings, a pioneering film on Jimcrow. It can be seen at the following non-Loew's theaters. Manhattan—Elgin. Brooklyn—Carroll, Congress, Avenue D, Granada, Harbor. Queens—Maspeth Oasis.

TREASURE OF SIERRA MADRE. John Huston's fine parable on the destructive effects of money lust. Manhattan—Schuyler.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.

IT HAPPENED IN EUROPE. A Hungarian film about Europe's homeless children. Manhattan—World.

MONSIEUR VINCENT. A frequently moving story of a 17 century reformer, with an unusual performance by Pierre Fresnay. Manhattan—Art.

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan—Sutton.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.

THE PEDDLER AND THE LADY. A familiar story charmingly done by an Italian cast headed by Aldo Fabrizi. Manhattan—Little Cine Met.

Skip

THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

Shotton and The Players

By Lester Rodney

It's always easy to put the rap on a losing manager. Second guessing has to sound impressive because the second guesser has the advantage of knowing what happened with the first guess. If you've ever played out a hand of bridge and had your "dummy," after roaming around the table scanning the three closed hands, shake his head sadly and say you should have played it the other way, you know exactly how many managers feel.

Having said all that, there are still a few moves made by Bert Shotton in the World Series that bear a little chewing over.

I don't mean things like letting Branca pitch to Mize in the ninth. That's the second guess. For if Shotton had brought in Joe Hatten, and Mize had banged out the same game-winning hit, it would have been, "Can you imagine that Shotton lifting a pitcher who has given only one run and is one putout away from finishing the ninth inning?"

But there were some dubious moves made which upon examination may be traced to Shotton's relationship with his players, a relationship which mounting documentation insists is far from perfect.

Let's mention a couple.

CARL FURILLO ended the regular season with a torn muscle in his upper thigh and groin. The day before the Series he was asked by writers whether he thought he'd be able to play in the opener. He said glumly that he couldn't cover ground in the outfield or bend over quickly to field a base hit.

When Shotton was asked the same question, he snapped irritably, "Furillo will play and that's all there is to it." Furillo played. But the next day he was out of the starting lineup and Shotton, who has proven very very sensitive to the printed word, said that since so much fuss has been made about Furillo's condition he didn't want anyone to think he was forcing someone.

Desperately anxious to get in if at all possible, Furillo tried again on Friday, but by Saturday the leg was acting up so much he had to sit it out. He could swing a bat, but couldn't move much. On Sunday, he just took batting practice.

In Sunday's game, the Dodgers rallied in the sixth, scoring one run off Vic Raschi and filling the bases with two out. The pitcher was due to bat. Shotton sent Billy Cox up. Cox not only had a poor season with an average of .235, but had been out for weeks with a bum ankle, with the inevitable loss of his batting sharpness. He struck out feebly and the rally died.

Now Furillo was on the bench in uniform. He had taken batting practice and impossible as playing the outfield was, he could still take a cut at the ball. He is the second best Dodger batter by the averages and over the stretch drive was the most vital hitter on the club. Why was he skipped here? Did the refusal to put him in as pinch hitter stem from a feeling of annoyance by Shotton, an attitude of "If he doesn't think he can play the whole game then he isn't going to hit either?"

This is a harsh question. But you simply have to try to figure it out somehow. And there is enough evidence of Shotton's poor relationship with some of his players to make that thought less than fantastic.

DON NEWCOMBE, for instance. We'll skip the early season popoff for the press by Shotton that Don was "lazy," a ridiculous and baseless inuendo reeking more than a little of phony white supremacy concepts. Let's just go into his Saturday Series start. Newk had been heavily worked through the stretch and had pitched his heart out. He hurled the dramatic shutout in the rain at Boston with two days rest, then followed two days later at Philly windup day and couldn't quite make it.

On Series opening day, called on again with two days rest, Don lifted himself for a super effort and finally lost 1-0 when he just didn't have enough left in the ninth inning to handle Tommy Henrich again.

On Saturday, he was nominated and elected by Shotton to pitch the fourth game of the Series. Remember, with two days rest after the most enervating kind of game, one in which he had borne down, out of necessity, on every single pitch.

Leave aside here for the moment the apparent baffling lack of logic in using him ahead of a well-rested Barney when Shotton had to go with Barney the next day regardless. Never mind figuring that if Barney had gone Saturday and lost, Newcombe would have pitched Sunday with the all-important additional day of rest and would then have figured strongly to beat the Yanks with the six runs his mates scored, and that this would have taken the Series back to the Stadium on Monday with Preacher Roe ready.

The question of whether Newcombe felt up to pitching with two days rest would seem of some consequence, even though it's true a manager runs the team. But when Newcombe came out to warm up and writers asked him whether Shotton had asked him how he felt, Don said, "No." What did he tell you? "He just told me I was pitching."

THERE ARE OTHER instances. Ralph Branca. It's true Ralph lost his effectiveness for a while in midsummer. But he is young, eager and thought he could work it out if given the chance. He didn't get a starting assignment for weeks. When writers asked him how come, he shrugged eloquently and said, "Ask Shotton. I don't know." He was in the doghouse.

Or young Ery Palica. For a long stretch the 21-year-old pitcher was the every day relief worker, doing very well under trying circumstances. Suddenly Shotton stopped using him. Nobody is quite sure just what game soured the manager on the youngster. If you ask Palica today, he'd tell you he didn't have the faintest idea.

This sort of testimony must add up to a questioning of a manager's relationship with his players and its inevitable corollary, the ability to get the best out of the talent on hand. This is not second guessing. Nor is it enough to say "Shotton won the pennant." Some people who know baseball think the Dodger personnel was so far superior to the rest of the league that the team should have romped home without trouble. Which may or may not be.

Suffice to say that from this vantage point it seems a manager with a less than human approach to the young men playing ball for a living might be less than the perfect manager.

WORKER Sports

Notre Dame-Tulane Clash Marks a Big Football Week

Earl Blaik's Army team, in the saddle after their big victory over Michigan, rules the collegiate football world today, but come this Saturday they'll have a real challenger for the crown—either Notre Dame or Tulane. The green-clad Irish from Indiana and the

Here We Go!

Rutgers	Syracuse
Georgetown	NYU
Princeton	Brown
Harvard	Army
Penn	Columbia
Yale	Cornell
Pepin. State	Nebraska
Alabama	Tennessee
N. Carolina	Wake Forest
Notre Dame	Tulane
Iowa	Indiana
Northwestern	Michigan
Illinois	Missouri
Wisconsin	Navy
Oklahoma	Kansas
Ohio State	Minnesota
UCLA	Santa Clara
California	USC
Mich. State	Wm. and Mary
SMU	Rice

NAME (Please Print) _____

CITY AND STATE _____

Mich. Hopes Rise With Ortman Back

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 11 (UP)—Michigan's injured passing ace, Chuck Ortman, dressed out for a light practice today, and trainers believed he would be ready for action against North-

western Saturday.

The return of Ortman, who received a concussion on the first play of the Wolverine's 21-7 defeat by Army Saturday, raised Michigan hopes for a successful defense of its Big Ten championship. All other injuries were minor.

Classified Ads

NOTICE OF POLICY

No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT

APARTMENTS WANTED

RELIABLE couple, daughter desire 2-3 room unfurnished apt. Manhattan. From December. BO 2-2022.

BUSINESS couple. 1½-3 rooms furnished, unfurnished; Manhattan. NI 8-1134.

INTERRACIAL couple desperately need 3-4 room apartment for ourselves and coming baby. Can exchange 1½ rooms. East 20s \$80 monthly. Write Box 428, c/o Daily Worker.

COUPLE and child need apartment desperately. Prefer Brooklyn. Phone NI 8-1888.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG couple needs unfurnished room and kitchen. Write Box 425, c/o Daily Worker.

ELDERLY woman wants front bedroom, first floor or elevator, kitchen privileges, vicinity Grand Concourse. TR 7-7330, after 11 a.m.

COLLEGE music student needs room furnished or unfurnished. Box 426, c/o Daily Worker.

HELP WANTED

COPY HOLDER. Ability to read orally, fluently, accurately, essential 37½ week. Permanent. Give qualifications and references. Box 430, c/o Daily Worker.

SERVICES

(Auto Repairs)

LITTLE AUTO REPAIRS. Reasonable. 140 West End Ave., cor. 66th St. TR 7-2554.

(Upholstery)

SOFAS rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornings 7-11. HYacinth 8-7837.

SOFAS, \$12; CHAIR, \$5. Seatbottoms repaired like new in your home. New heavy webbing. New lining. Springs replaced, retied. Price includes vacuum cleaning. AC 2-9496.

UPHOLSTERING, Cushions remade, chair bottoms, \$5. rebuilt; slipcovers, cleaning, repairs, free estimate. Royal, NI 5-1105.

SOFAS bottom, \$12; chair, \$5. Springs re-lid, rewebbed, relined in your home. Shampooing. Slipcovers, cushions. CARE-GIR 5-7870.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

ALL JOBS, moving and storage. All hours. Call 2 veterans; low rates. ED Wendel, JE 6-8000. Day-night.

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Daily Weekend
(For personal Ads)

1 insertion 40c 50c
2 consec. insert 30c 40c
7 consec. insert 25c 30c

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1 insertion 50c 60c
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Six words constitute one line
Minimum charge - 3 lines

DEADLINES:

For the Daily Worker:
Previous day at 1:15 for
Monday's issue - Friday
at 3 p.m.

For the Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

FOR SALE

(Electric Heaters)

ELECTRIC HEATERS, \$8.95 ap. 15-25% savings on all brands. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (16th St.) GR 3-7819.

(Furniture)

MODERN furniture. Built to order. Oak, walnut, mahogany. Cabinart. 54 E. 11th St. OR 3-3191-9-5:30 p.m. daily; 9-1 p.m. Saturday.

PERSONAL NOTICE

ARCH PARCH, read your public notice threatening divorce suit unless I join you at Ben Davis Ball, Friday, Oct. 14, Rockland Palace, 150th St. and 8th Ave. Did you say two bands? Did you say entertainment? Did you say \$12.00 per ticket? Did you say \$1.50 at the door?

ROCKLAND PALACE

YANKS, BROOKS WILL TRADE

The World Series is a dead dodo, but New York sport fans, to whom college football is largely an out of town sport representing a lull between baseball and basketball, were still talking about the Yanks and Dodgers, with emphasis on next year.

Who's staying and who's going. That's the question. And Yankee manager Casey Stengel is the first to say that the newly crowned world champions are not going to stand pat.

Prominent on the "available" list are Johnny Lindell, George Stirnweiss, Fred Sanford, Spec Shea and Ralph Buxton, with perhaps Billy Johnson thrown in.

Satisfied with the work of rookie Gerry Coleman at second base, Stengel is willing to part with Stirnweiss, providing he can obtain a pitcher in return. The Tigers are interested in Stirnweiss but are reluctant to give up a top-flight hurler for him.

Despite a timely home run in the next to last game of the season which helped the Yankees beat the Red Sox, Lindell fell far from expectations with his .229 batting average. The Athletics are interested and may make a deal for the rangy outfielder this winter.

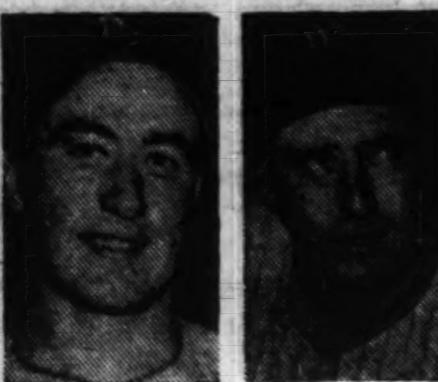
Sanford, Buxton and Shea are three pitchers who do not figure prominently in the Yankees' 1950 plans. Buxton, particularly, was brought in from Oakland only for the club's late-season drive.

Other Yankee players who are expendable are Charlie Keller, Johnny Mize, Fenton Mole and Hugh Casey. Since the club numbers four catchers, either Gus Niarhos or Ralph Houk is likely to wind up with another big league club before next spring.

ACCORDING TO the National League grapevine, plans already are in the process for a major Dodger deal.

Brooklyn players on the market are Dick Whitman, Mike McCormick, Paul Minner, Erv Palica and Eddie Miksis. Rex Barney and Gene Hermanski also are available but the asking price is considerably higher.

The Chicago Cubs, in desperate need of another infielder, are willing to go high for the versatile Miksis but Branch Rickey's price is said to be a fabulous \$300,000. Rickey figures Miksis might be spared with Johnny Jorgenson and Billy Cox at third base and young



Stirnweiss Shea
ON WAY OUT

Bobby Morgan coming up from Montreal.

Whitman saw only limited activity with the Dodgers the past season while McCormick doesn't figure as a regular in the Brooklyn scheme of things. Shotton reportedly has soured on Palica and Minner and is willing to go along with Carl Erskine and Jack Banta as his two chief relief pitchers.

Barney, an in-and-out right-hander, is habitually plagued by wildness. Despite the pronounced fault, Barney's possibilities make him a valuable commodity on the baseball market. Hermanski, a long-ball hitter, is used only against right-handed pitching. Several clubs are seeking him and there is a possibility he may go since he openly insists on playing every day, and appeared none too happy with the managerial setup.

PUERTO RICANS WELCOME OLMO

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 11 (UP).—The San Juan City Council today proclaimed Brooklyn outfielder Luis Rodriguez Olmo an "honorary citizen" and appointed a special committee to greet him when he returns here from New York, probably on Wednesday.

Olmo's brother, City Treasurer and Acting Mayor Jose Rodriguez Olmo, will head the committee which will present Luis the keys of the city upon his arrival.

The Council noted that Olmo is the "first Puerto Rican ever to play in the World Series," and declared that his accomplishments reflected honor on the name of Puerto Rico.

SHOTTON 'SOUND,' SAYS RICKEY

Dodger proxy Branch Rickey Monday night called Burt Shotton "a sound manager" but refused to say whether he would be retained as the Dodgers' pilot in 1950.

Rickey made the statement in the face of much criticism over Shotton's direction of the Dodgers in their defeat by the Yankees in the World Series.

"Burt is a sound manager," Rickey said, "and I'll go along with his first guess."

Frankie Parker Turns Net Pro

Frankie Parker, one time national tennis champ who was bypassed for a Davis Cup spot this year, has joined the pro troupe and will tour with Kramer, Gonzales and Segura, promoter Bobby Riggs announced yesterday. Parker is flying up from Mexico City, where he easily polished off Jaroslav Drobny, former Czech star, in the finals.

Parker will make his debut against Segura at the Garden, Oct. 25, when Gonzales and Kramer clash, and will get \$500 a week for six months of touring.

Louis Breezes Thru Exhibition

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11 (UP).—Retired heavyweight champion Joe Louis, weighing in at 222, slapped Curtis Sheppard about the ring with ease tonight in a four-round exhibition bout before a packed house at Baltimore Coliseum.

Sheppard, a 200 pound Baltimore fighter, retreated steadily before the advancing Louis, throwing only three right hands during the entire fight. Louis took all of them on his shoulders.

After the bout, Louis said he would continue his exhibition tour but would engage in "no real fighting."

Louis' next fight will be a 10-round exhibition Nov. 14 in Boston against heavyweight Johnny Schkor. Louis said he would leave Sunday for Pompton Lakes to do some training.

State-Gopher Clash May Decide Title

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11 (UP).—Injury-ridden Ohio State began preparations today for meeting Minnesota's undefeated football team in a game that may go far in deciding the Big 10 championship.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

You Don't Want a Football Column . . .

ANYONE NOTICE a sudden vacuum around here? Think there might really BE something to that "National Pastime" gag? I freely confess I'm not quite ready to shift gears to a scholarly examination of the parlous state of Michigan's defensive platoon. Baseball's still simmering. And how do you like this weather?

Lot of hoop-to-do last week, wasn't it? Ever hear of so many people who you never knew cared gravitating toward the radio come one o'clock in the afternoon? Ever see the front pages of the local newspapers so hopped up over baseball before?

Now here's a question. Did the papers simply reflect and attempt to satisfy an enormous overriding public interest in this Series, or did they create and whip up a frenetic fever? If you've attended classes in the Jefferson School you'd be more apt to try an answer to that one, for even though baseball is in some ways a little world of its own, a consciousness of the way interaction works helps here.

Of course there was a tremendous natural interest in the climactic clash between the two best teams in the game, heightened if anything by the two dramatic stretch runs and the makeup of the Yanks and Dodgers. It was exciting and I'll fight anyone down to the last polemic who insists this interest is all bad and harmful.

But just as certainly the newspapers seized upon this existing interest and used it to whip things up into the realm of the overdone, trying to lift the mild awareness of millions into flaming interest. In case you didn't know, newspaper circulation figures have been steadily declining. Along with the job index.

You can still register for the Jefferson School's fall term. Arguments on the above, including these on the extent to which the interest was there, and was created, are welcomed and will be promptly noted and printed. We got lots of space now.

ONE PERSISTENT thought being bruited about is that the American League must really be the stronger league or how come they win the World Series so often? This is true in a certain sense, the sense that the Yankees are in the American League. For subtract their 12 Series victories and you get a much different picture. The Yanks have won 16 of the last 29 American League flags. In the Series not involving the Yanks the score is 7-6 in favor of the National League, which is reasonable enough considering that both leagues draw their material from the same general sources. As to the general strength of both leagues, the National has no such pitiful weak sisters as the America's Washington Senators and St. Louis Browns. (Furthermore, I don't think the Dodgers were decisively outclassed in this Series, though fairly beaten by a better team.)

So why have the Yanks been such a dominating outfit? Because they are primarily the team with the real big dough operating in a big money-making Stadium in the biggest city in the country. They were the club able to go out and buy the young Babe Ruth away from Boston and on the momentum of the Babe's fabulous feats clean up still more and operate in such a way as to be able to offer the most to the good young prospects, and occasionally just saunter into the open market and throw checks for \$100,000 around for the players they wanted.

Joe DiMaggio was not a product of the Yank farm system, powerful and effective though this well lubricated chain is. The Yanks were able: 1. To get the most dough down on the barrel-head in the shortest period of time for this extraordinary prospect, and, 2, use the Ruth-built glamor, comparatively high salary Stadium prospects and World Series lure as an argument with the player himself.

Now if you still insist on saying "But the Yanks ARE part of the American League and all we said is that the American League must be stronger because it wins the most times," then I must surrender.

(I still don't like the Yanks to win in '50.)

BROOKLYN MANAGER Burt Shotton is perhaps the main post-Series topic of conversation. We dealt fully with that subject in yesterday's paper and go into some other aspects of it on page 15 today, though not essaying an answer to the question on "Will He Be Back?" We don't know. He probably doesn't know. Rickey is making up his mind.

Just one rumor to put an end to. The Yankees did NOT reconvene yesterday and vote Shotton a World Series share.

NEXT TOPIC—Will there be some changes made on the '50 Dodgers. You can definitely write off the roster some secondary figures like McCormick and Whitman and perhaps even some semi-regulars like Jorgenson, Cox, Hermanski and Edwards. There are strong reinforcements coming from the farm system.

How about trades? I think you'll see one or two. This is purely in the realm of speculation, but even though the rumor of Jackie Robinson going to the Braves for a quarter million might have been just a rumor, don't be TOO surprised if something like that DID happen.

Check back in Rickey's career and you'll find it studded with such deals in which he disposed of topnotch stars with tremendous followings, always carefully calculating the fine point at which their sale value was highest and their ability as a player closest to decline.

It may well be that the point of declining talent will be figured another year away with Robinson, with sale value still as strong. In fact, that's likely. But, as we said, don't be TOO surprised.

One more deal to chew over—Edwards, Miksis and Palica to the Giants for Gordon and Marshall. Durocher loves those three. Miksis would be his regular shortstop. He thinks Palica is potentially a tremendous pitcher. (So do I.) He wants a catcher.

Just tossing out the thought.
We'll get into football by and by.

Detroit Fighter Dies, Week's 2nd Ring Death

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (UP).—Talmadge Bussey, 26-year-old Detroit lightweight boxer, died today of a cerebral hemorrhage suffered in a furious bout with Luther Rawlings of Chicago.

Michigan Boxing Commission Floyd Stevens called an emergency commission meeting to discuss the death, the State's first in a decade and the 14th in the world this year. Wayne County officials also promised a "thorough investigation."

Bussey was saved by the bell at the end of the eighth round at Aradial Roller Rink last night. He collapsed after taking three hard punches in the ninth and Rawlings was awarded a technical knockout.

Dr. Joseph L. Cahalan (CQ), Boxing Commission physician, worked over the Negro fighter in the ring for 10 minutes before a Fire Department pulmotor was called.

Bussey could not be revived and he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital where x-rays disclosed a severe hemorrhage between the brain and skull.

Dr. John E. Webster, a brain specialist, removed a blood clot within two hours after Bussey arrived at the hospital. Bussey never regained consciousness and died at 12:18 p. m.

Bussey, who had fought about 50 professional fights since 1945 and won most of them, was born in Camden, Ala. He was the father of two small children.

Always a hard fighter, Bussey once met and was knocked out by titleholder Ike Williams. He was not widely known outside the midwest.

Bussey was the second boxer to die from ring injuries within a week. Enrico Bertola, Italian heavyweight, became the nation's

eighth ring fatality of 1949 in Buffalo after a bout with Detroiter Lee Oma last Tuesday night.

Bussey was saved by the bell at the count of six, but a mild "rhubarb" occurred when referee Herman Spinelli refused to let the fighter's handlers touch their man after the end of the round. He explained later that he wanted to let a physician examine Bussey before letting the trainers take over.

Cahalan said that "confusion in Bussey's corner" prevented a thorough examination of the fighter, and his attempts were interrupted by the bell starting the ninth round.

Rawlings, who was floored in the sixth round, said later in his dressing room that he remembered nothing after that round. He said he didn't know Bussey was injured until a visitor told him.